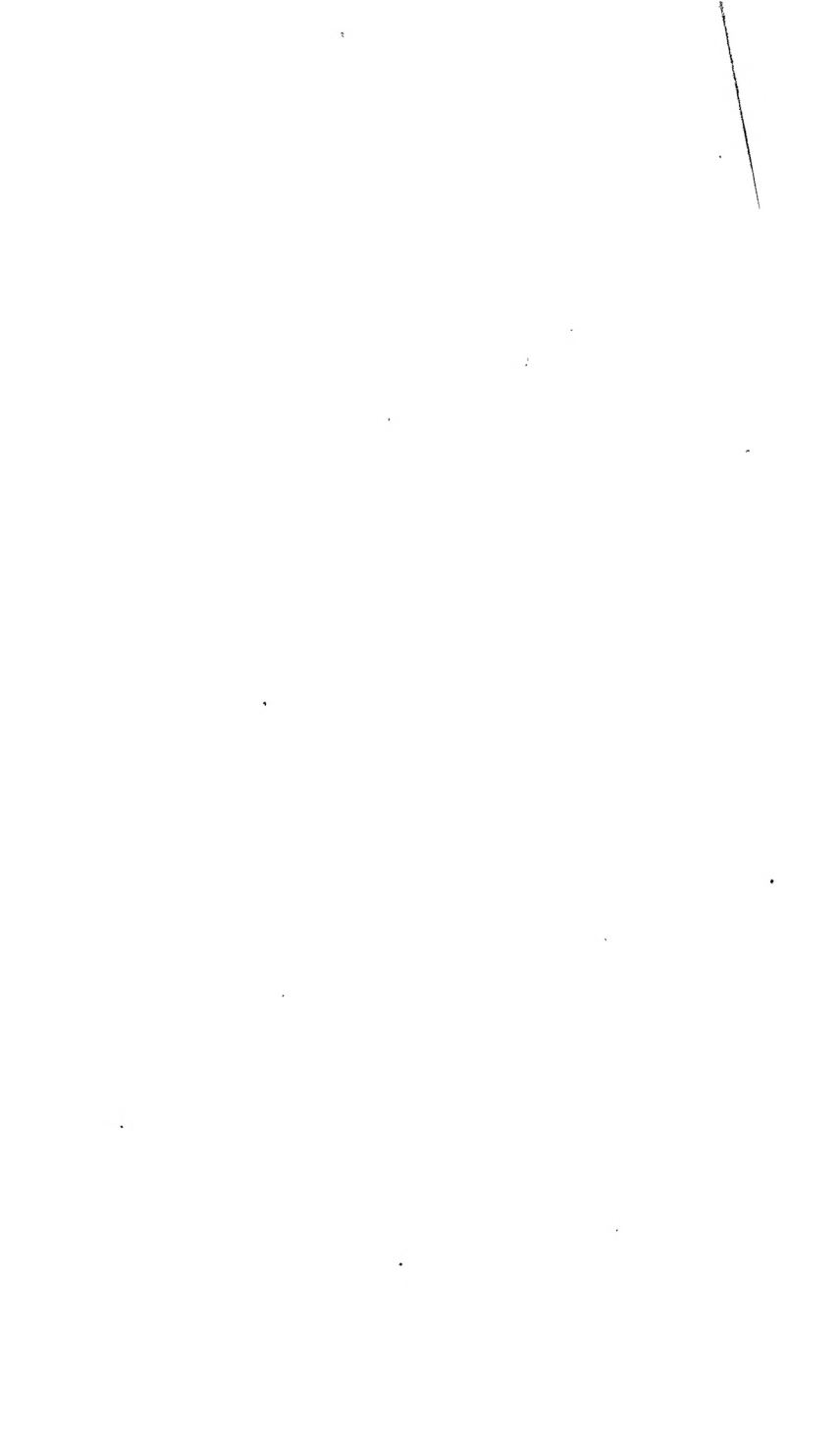


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Handbook of Indian Universities



Handbook of Indian Universities

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Preface

There is a steadily growing number of Indian applicants who, on their own initiative, seek admission into various American universities for purposes of higher studies. While the American universities want to consider such requests sympathetically, they are not in a position to appraise adequately the training and educational achievements of these applicants, largely because of differences in nomenclature and of the absence of uniformity among Indian universities with regard to courses, syllabi, examinations, degrees, etc. This situation is reflected in the requests which the United States Educational Foundation in India gets every year from the deans and admissions officers of American universities seeking clarification and evaluation of the academic credentials of Indian applicants. This book is an attempt to meet that need as far as general information can do so; individual applications will still need evaluation.

The compilers of this Handbook are aware of the pitfalls involved in any evaluation of universities in India. They have, therefore, largely confined themselves to giving factual information relating to the Indian universities which, it is hoped, will also throw some light on the standing of these universities. Although this factual information is incomplete (and perhaps here and there in error) it should provide a useful basis for interpretation and evaluation.

The Foundation expects to make the data more complete and significant in a second edition of this book which will be brought out as soon as more, and more correct, data are supplied by the universities and other educational authorities in India. In this edition, all figures are for 1961-62.

In the preparation of this book we have relied heavily on the publications of the Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, London; the University Grants Commission, New Delhi; the Inter-University Board of India, New Delhi; and the Ministry of Education. We express our sincere thanks to the officials of these bodies for their assistance and cooperation.

OLIVE I. REDDICK .

CHAPTER I

The Pattern of Indian Universities

I

The Indian universities of today grew out of the original three Universities, Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, set up in 1857. These Universities covered the whole country and all colleges were affiliated to one of them (Calcutta University once extended from Peshawar to Rangoon). They did not carry on teaching or research, but examined the students of the colleges and granted them degrees. Gradually, over the past century, more colleges have been formed and the Universities have been broken down into smaller and smaller regional institutions. Not only has the number of universities increased, but the character of the university has changed as the teaching and research functions began to be realized. They now extend almost all the way from one extreme where the university is still only an examining and degree-giving office to the other extreme where the university is residential and unitary, with no affiliated colleges, teaching its own students and giving its own degrees. No two universities are exactly alike in these regards, but they are generally classified as affiliating, affiliating and teaching, residential and affiliating, unitary, etc. The table on pages 2 and 3 lists the universities in existence in February 1963.¹

¹In 1961-62 the 53 universities had 904 teaching departments and 1783 university and affiliated colleges. All these institutions of higher education enrolled 980,380 students, 17.3% of them women, and had 54,853 faculty members. If the intermediate colleges of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are added, the total number of students in India beyond the high school level was 1,555,380. [*University News*, Vol. I, No. 1 (February 1963), organ of the Inter-University Board.]

UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA

University	Year of Estab- lishment	Type	Total Enrol- ment 1961-62	Enrolment in Postgraduate & Research 1961-62
1. Bombay University	1857	F	52,090	3,389
2. Calcutta University	1857	A	1,14,817	5,294
3. Madras University	1857	A	60,185	2,250
4. Allahabad University	1887	U	9,677	2,625
5. Banaras Hindu University	1916	U	7,372	1,602
6. Mysore University	1916	A	36,524	1,098
7. Patna University	1917	A	30,789	2,852
8. Osmania University, Hyderabad	1918	A	21,698	1,341
9. Aligarh Muslim University	1921	U	5,042	866
10. Lucknow University	1921	U	15,600	3,073
11. Delhi University	1922	F	24,181	3,555
12. Nagpur University	1923	A	29,017	1,608
13. Andhra University, Waltair	1926	A	28,946	1,207
14. Agra University	1927	A	53,142	12,626
15. Annamalai University	1929	U	3,326	419
16. Kerala University, Trivandrum	1937	A	50,544	1,357
17. Utkal University, Bhubaneswar	1943	A	16,442	1,017
18. Saugar University	1946	A	16,417	1,545
19. Panjab University, Chandigarh	1947	A	61,389	2,703
20. Rajasthan University, Jaipur	1947	A	33,587	2,942
21. Gauhati University	1948	A	32,157	1,162
22. Jammu & Kashmir University, Srinagar	1948	A	7,962	318
23. M. S. University of Baroda	1949	U	9,136	888
24. Gujarat University, Ahmedabad	1949	A	39,700	2,717
25. Karnatak University, Dharwar	1949	A	15,191	931
26. Poona University	1949	A	33,461	1,604
27. Roorkee University	1949	U	1,757	107
28. S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay	1951	A	3,253	254
29. Visva Bharati University, Santiniketan	1951	U	823	198

'A' stands for Affiliating, 'F' for Federal and 'U' for Unitary.

UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA—(Contd.)

University	Year of Estab- lishment	Type	Total Enrol- ment 1961-62	Enrolment in Postgraduate & Research 1961-62
30. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur	1952	A	27,595	1,247
31. Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati	1954	A	9,342	347
32. Jadavpur University	1955	U	3,295	633
33. Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth, Vallabh Vidyanagar	1955	A	5,314	264
34. Kurukshetra University	1956	U	551	87
35. Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwa- vidyalaya, Khairagarh	1956	A	179	—
36. Gorakhpur University	1957	A	14,248	1,448
37. Jabalpur University	1957	A	10,213	1,334
38. Vikram University, Ujjain	1957	A	24,485	3,147
39. Marathwada University, Aurangabad	1959	A	6,635	429
40. Varnaseya Sanskrit Vishwa- vidyalaya, Varanasi Cantt.	1958	A	942	461
41. Bhagalpur University	1960	A	20,698	481
42. Burdwan University	1960	A	16,998	193
43. Ranchi University	1960	A	18,142	608
44. K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Darbhanga	1960	A	6,752	594
45. U.P. Agricultural University, Pantnagar	1960	U	415	—
46. Kalyani University	1961	U	342	38
47. Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana	1961	A	—	—
48. North Bengal University, Siliguri	1961	A	—	—
49. Punjabi University, Patiala	1961	U	—	—
50. Rabindra Bharati (Tagore University), Calcutta	1961	U	—	—
51. Magadh University, Bodh Gaya	1962	A	—	—
52. Jodhpur University	1962	A	—	—
53. Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneswar	1962	U	—	—
54. Rajasthan Agricultural University, Udaipur	1962	U	—	—
55. Shivaji University, Kolhapur	1962	U	—	—

The Universities are created by acts of the State legislature which empowers them, among other things, to grant degrees and which takes considerable responsibility for their financing. They are, therefore, all government institutions. In a few cases, universities have been chartered by the Union Government and these are called central universities.

As will be discussed below, various problems and weaknesses of the existing system have led to efforts to change the university pattern. The generally acknowledged ideal is now the unitary teaching institution. However, since in India it is considered impossible to allow all colleges to grant their own degrees, affiliation of colleges to universities becomes necessary. In other words, the affiliating university is a necessary evil. Whenever a unitary teaching university is created, it becomes necessary for another university to continue its affiliating form in order to take care of the colleges of the region.

II

COLLEGES

The colleges in India today fall into several classifications. Where a unitary university has been established, it frequently has grown around an old college as a nucleus and this college may be known as the University College. Or, in a large city, as in the case of Delhi University, the colleges although scattered over the urban area will be considered "constituent" colleges of the university. Sometimes such colleges are called "associated" colleges. These words, which are applied to similar institutional relationships, mark off the colleges closely associated with the new unitary universities from the affiliated colleges which still exist in large and increasing number.

Although all universities are governmental institutions, colleges may be either governmental or private. The latter exceed the former in numbers.¹ Private colleges have been established by missionary societies, educational organizations, philanthropists,

¹ In 1961, 1223 were under private management, 453 under Government.

or businessmen, and are run by governing boards, appropriately set up. However, with very few exceptions, even private institutions receive government grants to assist in their financing. Government colleges, on the other hand, come under the direct control of the government and receive most of their financing from public funds. In India a teacher in a Government college is considered a state employee. He may have to secure leave, when necessary, not from his principal but from the State Government. He may be transferred from one college to another by the Government.

All colleges, whether private or government, come under the control of the appropriate university as far as academic matters are concerned.

Of the 980,380 students enrolled in all the Indian universities in 1961-62, 86% were enrolled in the affiliated colleges. Only 14% were in the University Teaching Departments and University Colleges. In Calcutta University, fewer than 9,000 students were enrolled in its teaching departments out of a total of 110,000 enrolled at all units affiliated to the University. However, out of 51,000 students enrolled in 1961-62 for the Master's programme in all the Indian universities, 36,000 were in the teaching departments of various universities and only 16,000 were in the affiliated colleges. Out of 4,500 enrolled for the Ph.D. programme the same year, only 500 were in the affiliated colleges, whereas 4,000 were in the various university teaching departments. It can be seen that while most of the undergraduate teaching is undertaken by the affiliated colleges, post-graduate teaching and research tends to be the concern of the university teaching departments.

The Indian universities, like those in the United States, are broken down, first of all, into faculties or schools, e.g., Faculties of Arts and Sciences, Faculty of Law, etc., and these in turn into departments. Faculties or Schools have deans and departments have heads. (There are deviations from this pattern as, for example, in the University of Banaras where the division is made on the basis of colleges, which have principals instead of schools.)

Each college is headed by a principal. The affiliated colleges, especially private ones, have a great deal of autonomy in non-curricular matters. The control exercised by a unitary university over its "constituent" or "associated" colleges is much greater. In any case, the principals of colleges are appointed or elected to various University bodies; this brings them closer to the affairs of the University.

III

GOVERNING BODIES

1. The *Senate* (in some instances the term *Court* is used) is the supreme governing body of a university in India. It is composed of both academic and lay interests, elected, ex-officio and nominated members including alumni (from "Graduate" constituencies) and other community interests such as Chambers of Commerce and Bar Associations; Local Government and State Government. Heads of Government departments, university professors and principals of colleges are included among the ex-officio members. The Chancellor nominates a certain number and the rest are elected by the university and college teachers, headmasters, registered (on payment of a prescribed fee) alumni, local bodies, State legislatures and donors of large gifts. Changes in the constitution and major policy matters are subject to the approval of the Senate.

2. The *Executive Council* (in some instances known as *Syndicate*) is the executive authority in both administrative and academic matters. Generally smaller in size, the Executive Council is composed of representatives and nominees of Central or State Governments, alumni, the Court or the Senate, and the Academic Council.

3. To advise on academic matters a university has an *Academic Council*. Generally representative of the teaching staff of the university and its colleges, with additional outside experts, the Council prescribes courses of study, determines the curricula and exercises general control over teaching within the university. It has responsibility for maintaining academic standards. Its recommendations are, however, subject to review by the Executive Council.

4. Each department has a *Board of Studies* which prescribes its courses and textbooks subject to the approval of the Faculty, the Academic Council and the Executive Council. The Head of the department is the Chairman of the Board of Studies, which will include teachers of the same subject from affiliated colleges and from other universities, and perhaps also "outsiders."

5. Generally each department has a *Head*. (The term *Chairman* is not very common.)

The teaching personnel of a department in an Indian university normally consists of one professor, two or more readers (associate professors), and several lecturers, depending, of course, upon the size of the department. The significant point here is that usually there is only one professor. There is, therefore, no hope of a reader's being promoted until the professor retires or dies. Considerable objectionable politics results from this situation which adversely affects the efficiency of the teaching.

6. The *Vice-Chancellor* is the chief executive and academic officer, the Indian counterpart of the President of an American university, and is usually appointed for a minimum period of three years which may be renewable. Usually full-time and paid, it is still a part-time and honorary position in some universities. It can be seen that the incentive for responsible, long-run development is weakened. In a few cases a Pro-Vice-Chancellor or Rector is appointed as an assistant to the Vice-Chancellor on a more permanent basis.

7. The year-in-year-out work of the university falls upon the *Registrar*. He is the most stable member of the administration and accumulates both knowledge and power. But his office—the centre of examination administration, admissions, regulations, etc., etc.—is to an American a picture of confusion, where an ordinary letter waits six months for a reply. Admissions officers in American universities should appreciate the fact that it would take an alumnus weeks to secure a copy of his marks, in the course of which he would probably make two or three personal trips to the university, perhaps a 24-hour train journey distant.

IV

FINANCES

The money for colleges and universities in India comes from three sources: the government, private donors, and fees. Endowments might also be mentioned but as a matter of fact no institutions have large endowments.

In earlier days the amount of money from private group donors was larger, especially from foreign missionary societies. Even now it is uncommon for a wealthy Indian family to put its money into educational institutions. The families of Tata and Birla are notable exceptions. Alumni groups have never been educated to support financially their *alma mater*.

This leaves government grants and fees as the two most important sources of income. The latter constitutes a much more substantial source than in the United States.¹ The affiliating universities receive the major part of their income from the examination fees charged to the students of the affiliated colleges. One reason why it is difficult for colleges to resist the pressure of numbers is that every additional student means more fees.

Education is a State subject and funds for the support of universities, as well as of schools and colleges, is expected to come from the State government. There is currently some pressure to revise the Constitution to put education on the "concurrent" list, i.e., on the list of subjects which come under the joint jurisdiction of the States and of the Centre. In any case, the Constitution gives the Central Government the authority and responsibility to develop education and to maintain standards. In carrying out these functions, grants for specific purposes are made by the Central Government to State universities. Of course, the Central universities receive only Central Government funds, not State funds.

In recent years, Central Government funds have been distributed largely through the University Grants Commission. The Commission has made many of its grants on a "matching"

¹ In 1951-52, excluding non-recurring grants, students' fees accounted 44% and Government grants 33% of the income of all universities.

basis which has put a financial responsibility on the States that they frequently are not able or willing to shoulder. Thus grants have lapsed for non-use. This is especially true in a State like Uttar Pradesh which has four universities to support (in addition to two Central universities for whose financing it is not responsible). Universities and colleges are persuading the Commission to make more of its grants for entire projects which can be carried out without securing State funds.

Education is, of course, an item in the Five-Year Plans, and the Planning Commission has one member for education. Fairly substantial allocations have been assigned to education in the Plans, considering the tremendous needs of agricultural development, transportation, industrial plants, and the like. However, the chief emphasis is necessarily on elementary education and next on secondary education.

V

UNIVERSITY ORGANISATIONS

1. *The Inter-University Board of India*: The Inter-University Board of India, established in 1924, is an autonomous body, the university members being represented by their Vice-Chancellors. It provides a forum for discussion of university problems, investigates educational concerns through its secretariat or special committees, and acts as an authorised channel of communication between universities. Its decisions are purely advisory.

Its main publication is the *Handbook of Indian Universities* which provides such information as a brief history, names and qualifications of the officers, names of the affiliated colleges and their principals, the degrees awarded, admission requirements, content and duration of study, and requirements for successfully completing the courses, total enrolment, dormitory facilities and health services, scholarships and medals, examination fees, examination results, library facilities and budget.

The Inter-University Board has also started compiling information pertaining to the number of Ph.D's conferred and the areas of research—department-wise and university-wise. Recently the Board has assumed responsibility in connection

with conducting Inter-University sports and athletics. A subsidiary body called Inter-University Sports Board, consisting of a sports representative from each university, has been set up to discharge this function.

2. *Vice-Chancellors' Conference*: This conference, first sponsored by the Ministry of Education in 1957 and subsequently by the Ministry and the University Grants Commission is an annual meeting of the Vice-Chancellors more or less duplicating that of the Inter-University Board. It furnishes a platform where official views can be presented for the discussion of the Vice-Chancellors.

3. *The University Grants Commission*: The University Grants Commission is composed of a full time paid Chairman and eight members, including Vice-Chancellors, officials, and eminent educators.

The functions assigned to the Commission—promotion and coordination of university education, and determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examinations and research—are so comprehensive that since its inception in 1953 (it has been made a statutory body by the Act of Parliament in 1956) it has steadily expanded the sphere of its programs and has come to play an increasingly important role in the field of higher education.

The following list of some of the major activities undertaken by the Commission indicates the scope and significance of its programs: advising the Government of India on the allocation of grants-in-aid from public funds to the Central universities and to other universities and institutions of higher learning; advising on the establishment of new universities; assistance in the expansion of faculty buildings, libraries, laboratories, dormitories and staff residence; administering scholarship programs to promote research; assistance in enhancing salary scales of the faculty members, recommending minimum pay scales and qualifications of the university teachers; advising the Government on according university status to institutions of higher learning; conducting studies on such subjects as the medium of instruction, reformation of examination system, and student discipline; organising special training programs and seminars for teachers; encouraging universities to develop certain areas for high specialization, and so on. Through its control

of grants, the University Grants Commission exercises considerable power over the universities.

VI

PRESENT TRENDS

1. *Desire for Residential Unitary Teaching Universities:* All the newer universities have either been of this type or have tended in this direction. However, as was noted above, the affiliating university cannot be eliminated¹ since in India there is no possibility in the near future of colleges in general being chartered to give their own degrees. A recent educational Act of the Uttar Pradesh provides for college autonomy under some circumstances, but this so far has not been implemented. Although affiliation of wide-flung colleges is considered an evil in Indian higher education, no immediate alternative is practicable.

2. *Limitation of College Enrolments:* Because of the sudden great pressure for higher education following independence, college enrolments have passed all bounds. They rose from about 200,000 in 1947 to nearly one million in 1961-62. A few of the best-known colleges have been able to maintain a policy of limited enrolment, but most colleges have not been able to do this. Since the facilities for science have definite physical limitations, it is in the arts and commerce subjects that the multitudes congregate. Efforts have been made to put artificial limitations on enrolments but these have been only partially successful. The University Grants Commission first tried to adopt a maximum of one thousand, and actually persuaded some colleges to decrease their enrolments, but fifteen hundred to two thousand is now a generally accepted figure. The limitation of enrolment has been secured in part by the establishment of new colleges; but in many cases the finances which would make possible adequate space, buildings, and equipment are lacking and, therefore, the standards have to be lower. Still more conspicuously lacking are available good teachers.

3. *New Universities:* As was pointed out above there is a

¹ In 1961 there were 30 affiliating universities; four of these (Agra, Calcutta, Madras and Punjab) each had more than 100 colleges affiliated.

present trend toward having over-grown universities broken up into several parts. Thus Calcutta University, which had earlier been reduced to the State of Bengal, has now had broken off from it three regions resulting in the formation of Burdwan University, Burdwan; Kalyani University, Kalyani; and North Bengal University, Siliguri.

In the break up of an older university, we often find the new universities growing up around the nucleus of one of the better colleges. Thus, Bihar University, which was entirely an affiliating, examining, and degree-giving institution, has now become four Universities : Ranchi University, centered around Ranchi College; Bhagalpur University, centered around T.N.B. College, Bhagalpur; Bihar University, centered around L.S. College, Muzaffarpur; and Magadh University, in the historical city of Gaya. In a few cases new universities have been established from scratch, the site being chosen often for reasons having nothing to do with education. Saugar University is an older example of this and Kurukshetra University a more recent example. In the case of Madras State, after part of Madras University had been split off due to the formation of new State boundaries which reduced the size of the State of Madras, the University has maintained its position as an affiliating body for all of the colleges in Madras State. (Annamalai University, residential and unitary, is the only other university in the State.) Madras is meeting the present trend by a new method: a University Centre is being established in Madurai where several colleges were already in existence. A University Postgraduate Research Library has been put up and certain research courses are offered under the jurisdiction of the old University. Thus a tendency toward a new university may have been checked.

4. *Emphasis on Postgraduate Study:* Some Indian educationists believe that universities should be confined to postgraduate work, the undergraduate work being relegated to the colleges. Under the new developments this has received increased emphasis. Mysore University is in the process of building an entirely new campus about a mile away from Maharaja's College, the former centre of the University, for postgraduate work only. For some time, Andhra University at Waltair has carried on only honours and postgraduate work, its affiliated colleges doing only "pass" courses. In those cases where a

University would like to concentrate all of the postgraduate teaching at the University centre, it may come up against the traditional privileges of the old colleges; for example, Madras University has numerous well-established colleges which have been offering work for the Master's degree and even the Ph.D. for many years. It would be extremely difficult to demote them. As a result, there is very little teaching carried on at Madras University proper where the departments are largely research departments, or are carrying on special courses. Bombay University, which since its reorganisation has consisted of the colleges of Greater Bombay, has faced a somewhat similar situation which explains the fact that until recently it had only three or four departments. A Department of English was created in 1962 and even yet there is no Department of History. However, postgraduate teaching is done at the University by college teachers recognized for the purpose by the University. These teachers are still employed by the Colleges but have a higher status than their colleagues because of teaching one or more university courses.

5. *New Type of Universities*: In the past Indian universities have resisted giving university status to an institution that does not fulfil its conception of a university as being made up of a number of different schools and disciplines. This opposition has been voiced through the Inter-University Board. However, on the other side has been a pressure to set up certain limited "universities", first for such subjects as Sanskrit (the Sanskrit University, Banaras), and music (Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwa Vidyalaya, Khairagarh, Madhya Pradesh), but more importantly for engineering and agriculture. The four recent outstanding engineering institutions that have been established are called "Institutes" but give the Bachelor's degree. Roorkee, an earlier engineering institution, is called Roorkee University. State Governments have recently been setting up "agricultural universities," largely on the model of and with the aid of American Land Grant Colleges. The first of these is the Agricultural University of Uttar Pradesh. To meet the criticism of the old-type university, these latter propose to open three or four different faculties, including a faculty in arts and sciences.

6. *Other National Institutions*: Since independence, the Indian Government has set up a string of national research

institutions which now number about thirty. These are usually known as National Laboratories in the different subjects. Although so far none of these and other national institutions has been changed to a university by name, at least two have been voted by Parliament to be "Institutions of National Importance," which gives them some of the privileges of a university. This applies, for example, to the Indian Institute of Science in Bangalore and the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. Similar action has given the Indian School of International Studies the privilege of granting the Ph.D. degree.

Thus, it will be seen that while the old pattern of Indian universities was fairly clear, most of the recent trends have been in the direction of making the picture more complex, so that it is today difficult to make a sweeping statement applicable to Indian universities as a whole.

CHAPTER II

Indian Degrees

I

As in the United States, only those institutions can grant academic degrees which have been empowered to do so by the State or Central Legislature through a law granting a charter. These degree-granting institutions are *universities* with the exception of the few institutions referred to in the preceding chapter. Thus, the university itself grants the degrees but it may or may not do the teaching of the courses. A University like Aligarh has no affiliated colleges and carries on within the confines of its own campus the teaching of both undergraduate and postgraduate classes. (The Women's College, which is a part of the University, is on a different campus.) Somewhat different is the University of Delhi. Even though it was intended to be a unitary university, it covers the entire cities of Delhi and New Delhi which contain about 18 degree colleges. (A "degree college" in India is the designation given to an institution which teaches courses up to the "first degree" or Bachelor's level.) Delhi University is called a federating university and the colleges are called "constituent" colleges. In the University proper only postgraduate work is given except for science courses. B.Sc. courses are mainly taught at the University because of the difficulty of securing adequate equipment in a large number of lesser institutions. The tutoring of both undergraduate science and postgraduate students, however, is the responsibility of the colleges. Thus, we have a situation where the colleges are very closely associated with the university which gives all the degrees. In Agra University we have an institution least changed from the inherited pattern. It has a very large number of

affiliated colleges, many of them private. Private colleges may be autonomous in many ways, with their own Boards of Management appointed as they wish. But in one thing they are not autonomous, they cannot confer degrees. Agra University has followed the new trend only so far as to establish two University Departments, Hindi and the Social Sciences. Thus it remains to a larger extent than most other universities in India an examining and degree-conferring institution.

It is entirely within the jurisdiction of the university proper to recognize or to refuse recognition to any college in respect to offering degree courses or postgraduate courses,¹ i.e., the university may affiliate or dis-affiliate colleges, depending upon their findings as to the maintenance of the regulations and standards of the university. Any college which is empowered by the University to teach degree or postgraduate classes may then have the students in those classes sit for the university examinations and if successful receive degrees from the university.

II

DEGREES

Since degrees in India do not always receive the same designation as corresponding degrees in the United States, it is as well to list these degrees with their definitions. However, it must be remarked that local deviations from the normal exist, and that the Inter-University Board constantly concerns itself with what it calls "equivalence" of degrees.

(a) *I.A., or I.Sc. standing for Intermediate Arts and Intermediate Science, sometimes called F.A. or F.Sc. for First Arts or First Science.*

The pattern which was widespread up to the recent adoption of a three-year degree course provided for four years of college work prior to the Bachelor's degree. The first two years were called "Intermediate" and terminated in a public examination,

¹ About one-fourth of the affiliated level, and some at the post-Master's.

the successful candidates receiving the designation Intermediate Arts, or Intermediate Science or occasionally Intermediate Commerce. These two years might be taught in the same college or university which taught the degree classes or they might have a separate institution called an Intermediate College, somewhat comparable to the Junior College of the United States. Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan both had an Intermediate Board in charge of these examinations, so they did not come under the University. Partly because of not knowing what to do with established Intermediate Colleges, the Universities of Uttar Pradesh have not yet accepted the three-year degree course.

(b) *B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.*

These degrees which are given after completion of two (or three, as the case may be) years in the college or university, and after receiving passing marks in the university final examination, correspond in name and in intent to similar degrees in the United States. It may be pointed out, however, that a B.Com. may represent a year's work following the B.A., or may have been taken simultaneously with the B.A. This situation which used to be fairly prevalent has now largely been replaced by one where the B.Com. is on a level with the B.A., and B.Sc. The LL.B. also is sometimes a first degree.

There are also a few Honors courses in the Bachelor's program. A student who has taken a B.Sc. Honors or a B.A. Honors may be counted upon to be of above average competence and to have taken a more rigorous course. Such Honors Courses have been introduced in Delhi, Punjab, Calcutta, and Bombay Universities, while Viswa-Bharati is contemplating to introduce it beginning then with the academic year 1963.

(c) *B.T., or B.Ed., LL.B., M.A., M.Sc., M. Com., M.S.W.*

These are the first postgraduate degrees. Those listed as Bachelor's degrees require only one year of postgraduate work except the LL.B. which along with the Master's degree requires two years of postgraduate work. In any case, a Bachelor's degree is a pre-requisite for joining these classes. An M.Ed. and LL.M. may follow the bachelor's degree in education and law after one more year of courses. A distinguishing feature of all of these degrees is that work for them is mainly taking prescribed

courses; a research paper may or may not be required.

The Master's degree "by efflux of time" was conferred by southern universities after a three-year B.A. Honors or B.Sc. Honors course, for mere registration and payment of a fee one year or more after the B.A. or B.Sc. Honors. However, the B.A. and B.Sc. Hons. examinations were identical with or considered equivalent to the Master's examinations.

(d) Ph.D., D. Litt., D. Phil., D.Sc.

These are known as research degrees and require a Master's degree as a pre-requisite. They are called research degrees because they are based solely on research, no further course work being required and indeed in some cases not even residence. The candidate must be registered for the degree by the university, carry on an acceptable piece of research which is examined by a Committee of three experts, one of them usually from abroad. There are rules governing how many years must have elapsed since receiving the Bachelor's degree and the Master's degree. D.Sc. and D. Litt. are ordinarily considered the highest earned degrees in India. However, these may also be granted as honorary degrees.

(e) Medical Degrees

The M.B.B.S. (Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery) is the degree received at the completion of the medical course and usually six month's internship. It is the universal medical degree in India. M.D. (Doctor of Medicine) is an earned postgraduate research degree and is held by a minority of practising physicians.

(f) Engineering Degrees

Admission to an engineering institution is competitive and open to those who have completed Intermediate Science or B.Sc. The natural result is that the majority of successful applicants for admission have B.Sc. degrees showing completion of four years' work rather than the two years indicated by an I.Sc. The course is four to five years long and results in a Bachelor of Engineering degree. Persons with a B.Sc. have had no practical work whatever in engineering during the years of study and therefore

would have to begin with an undergraduate engineering course in the U.S.

(g) Diplomas and Certificates

Certificates are usually, but not always, indicative of an undergraduate course in addition to the regular curriculum. An example would be a Certificate in French. Diplomas are ordinarily given for a postgraduate course which may be less than a Master's course—i.e., one year instead of two—or may be equal to the Master's degree but given by an institution not empowered to grant degrees. The Tata Institute of Social Sciences, an old, widely recognized school of social work, for decades granted a diploma after a two-year course because it was not affiliated to any University, and therefore had not the power to grant a degree. Recently, it received this power under the University Grants Commission Act.

CHAPTER III

Quality of Indian Degrees

I

QUALITY OF THE INSTITUTION

It must be true in all countries that there is considerable variation among educational institutions. Certainly in India inequality exists among the universities in regard to academic excellence. In some cases, though not in all the old universities have developed higher standards. Some universities have been able to lure better and better-known professors, by financial or other inducements. Many of the new universities are very inadequately housed and served as far as material resources are concerned. Here a relatively young man may be found as Head of the Department, having been brought from a lower position in an old university. Some of the newer universities have, for whatever reason, secured more financial assistance for building and equipping laboratories and libraries. The Panjab University which is new in India since the partition has received very large grants from which it has built a beautiful university campus with a large number of buildings. Other new universities like Marathwada have found difficulties in putting up buildings on their new site.

To some extent, the standard of a university may be affected by its medium of instruction. The few universities that have adopted Hindi, or some other regional language, as the sole medium of instruction up to the B.A. have faced serious problems of staff and books. On the other hand it has been maintained with a good deal of cogency that students learn more and faster in their own language.

If there is variation of quality among the universities, this is equally true of colleges within the same university. Madras University is an excellent example because it has at the top some of the finest colleges to be found in India and at the bottom mediocre institutions. Madras is one university that has attempted to keep up the standard of its affiliated colleges by laying down rather impressive pre-requisites for forming a college, in terms of endowment, land available, etc. Agra University may be the best example of variation in quality partly because it has such a large number of affiliated colleges. Among them are a few old and well-known institutions largely influenced in the earlier days by British faculties. The expansion of colleges has been so great that it has not been possible to secure good teachers in sufficient quantity. The poorer colleges, poorer in resources as well as in other things have, therefore, had to take the less attractive applicants for teaching posts. Although it is a general rule that no teacher will be accepted on a college staff who does not have a Master's degree, with at least a second division, we frequently see this standard violated. There are colleges with very little financial support in addition to the college fees. Such colleges tend to accept far too many students (for the sake of the fees) and frequently have two—a morning and an afternoon—shifts. It must, however, be acknowledged that some quite good colleges have not been able to resist the pressure of numbers and have also adopted the two-shift pattern.

It cannot be over-emphasized that Indian colleges vary in quality and, therefore, the degree even when all given by the same university, may not represent the same depth and breadth of knowledge. It is intended that a University's public examination to which all of its degree candidates are subjected, from whatever college, would exercise a levelling influence. To an extent it must be true that all students who took the same examination and were marked by the same set of examiners should have had an identical standard applied and, therefore, represent the quality indicated by the class or division of their degrees. While it can never be forgotten that a very good student may come out of a very poor institution, it must as well be recognised that that student has been denied much background of an intellectual and generally enriching kind.

Similar disparities exist between departments in the same

institution. This is a phenomenon familiar enough to all American educators. Certain departments have been built up through the competence and imagination of their heads. Other departments have floundered without leadership. In recent years it has been true that a number of the very best university professors have been lured into government service and non-teaching research institutions where the pay is higher. In this way, there has been a continual drain especially from departments representing certain subjects.

If it can be expected that the external examination tends to equalize standards among colleges of the same university, the same cannot be maintained in regard to different departments. To an extent, the standards are set by the various departments and the examiners they appoint. Certain subjects seem to lend themselves more easily to mass examination. For example, it must be true that as a general rule final grades in mathematics are higher than final grades in history. One may be able to secure perfect marks on a mathematics question but scarcely on a history question. Furthermore, the subjective element would enter more deeply into the latter than into the former.

Although raising and equalizing standards is a responsibility of the Central Ministry of Education, and particularly of the University Grants Commission, there is no independent "accrediting agency" in India such as has existed in the U.S. It is extremely difficult to have adequate knowledge for classifying institutions as good or bad, and it would be impossible to publish such judgments in any case. Certainly a government agency could not do so for political reasons. It is possible to present some data which, if used with discrimination, would assist in appraising the quality—or at least the achievements and potentials—of departments and colleges.

II

PRIVATE CANDIDATES

A word may be said about candidates who do not fulfill the normal requirements. *Private candidates* study on their own, are never registered for classes, merely take the final examination. These may be called "external" or "non-collegiate" students.

Some universities extend this facility only to women and school teachers. This practice is confined to Arts and Commerce degrees.

Evening Colleges do provide classes, but here—although the students may be fully employed in the day and attend classes only for two or three hours in the evening—the duration of the course usually remains the same as for full-time students.

A third device, strange in India, has just been adopted by Delhi University—"a Postal Course" (Correspondence courses in America) on completion of which a student can receive a bachelor's degree.

III

GRADES

Marks or grades are given in India by *classes* or *divisions*. These two words are used synonymously. Normally, there are first, second and third divisions. A few institutions give distinction which is, then, higher than first class. Some institutions do not have a third division in honors, and in such cases a lower minimum mark is taken for the second division which then becomes the passing mark. The table given below presents the situation in various Indian universities.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF MARKS FOR DIFFERENT DIVISIONS AWARDED BY DIFFERENT UNIVERSITIES ON THE RESULTS OF M.A., & B.A. EXAMINATIONS¹

Name of the University	M.A. EXAMINATION				B.A. EXAMINATION		
	1st Div.	2nd Div.	3rd Div.	Distinction	1st Div.	2nd Div.	3rd Div.
Agra	60	48	36	75	60	45	36
Aligarh	60	48	36	75	60	45	33
Allahabad	60	48	36	—	60	48	33
Andhra	60	50	40	—	60	50	40
Annamalai	60	45	—	—	60	50	40
Banaras	60	45	35	75	60	50	35
Baroda	60	50	40	—	60	50	40
Bihar	60	45	36	—	60	50	35

¹ Source : Agenda of the 38th annual meeting of the Inter-University Board of India.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF MARKS—(Contd.)

Name of the University	M.A. EXAMINATION				B.A. EXAMINATION		
	1st Div.	2nd Div.	3rd Div.	Distinction	1st Div.	2nd Div.	3rd Div.
Bombay	65	50	40	—	60	45	35
Calcutta	60	40	—	—	60	40	—
Delhi	60	50	40	—	60	50	36
Gauhati	60	45	36	—	60	40	—
Gorakhpur	60	48	36	—	60	48	33
Gujarat	65	50	40	—	60	45	30
Jadavpur	60	40	—	—	60	40	—
Jammu & Kashmir	60	50	40	—	60	48	36
Jabalpur	60	48	36	—	60	45	33
Karnatak	60	50	40	70	60	50	35
Kerala	60	50	40	—	60	50	36
Kurukshetra	60	50	40	—	60	50	36
Lucknow	60	48	36	—	60	48	36
Madras	60	40	—	75	60	50	36
Marathwada	60	50	40	—	60	48	36
Mysore	60	50	—	—	60	50	36
Nagpur	60	48	36	75	60	45	35
Osmania	65	50	40	—	60	48	35
Panjab	60	50	40	—	60	50	36
Patna	60	45	36	75	60	50	36
Poona	65	50	40	—	60	45	35
Rajasthan	60	48	36	—	60	45	33
Sardar Vallabhbhai	65	50	40	75	60†	48†	33+
Saugar	60	48	36	—	60	48	33
S.N.D.T. Women's	65	50	40	70	60	45	35
Sri Venkateswara	60	50	—	75	60	50	40
Utkal	60	50	36	—	—	—	—
Vikram	60	48	36	—	60	45	35
Visva-Bharati	60	50	40	—	60	40	—

It will be seen that while there is a fair amount of uniformity in demarcating the first from the second division and also substantial agreement in the passing grade, there is considerable variation regarding the mark separating the second from the

†and not less than 45% marks in special or subsidiary subjects.

‡and not less than 40% marks in special or subsidiary subjects.

+33% in tutorial tests and 36% in written examination.

third division. This is often a crucial point and it is, therefore, disconcerting to find lack of uniformity here. The Inter-University Board has been urging universities to adopt the same divisional marks but so far universities have not followed its suggestion.

The third division, sometimes called "pass marks," leaves the student with little opportunity for further academic work. Persons with third divisions in the Bachelor's degrees are usually not admitted to work for advanced degrees and usually are not eligible for college teaching. Whereas in the United States the possession of a Bachelor's degree is frequently accepted without enquiry into its quality, in India great stress is laid upon the class. It not infrequently happens that a student, faced with an examination paper which he feels is too difficult for him, purposely writes a poor paper to ensure a failure rather than risking a third division. He would then be permitted to take the examination again a year later. (The University Grants Commission has recommended the elimination of third division for the Master's degree.)

It will be seen that the marks in India are considerably lower than in the United States. Whereas 65% would be considered an outstanding grade in India, it would represent a very poor performance in the United States. Obviously, the stress should not be put on the percentage of marks, but rather on the division, roughly equating a first division with an 'A' grade and a second division with a 'B' grade.

Marks are given in each subject and the division or class is given as an overall evaluation of all the subjects. Usually the division is stated on the diploma or certificate, but occasionally it is not. Marks in the various subjects are ordinarily not given to the student, so that he will know only which division he passed in. He can, however, on the payment of a fee, secure his marks in individual subjects from the Registrar's Office. This frequently is a time-consuming operation, sometimes necessitating a personal visit to the university. Indeed, if he took the courses in question a number of years ago, he may not be able to get a record of his grades at all. A special case exists for those persons who had their earlier education, and often their Bachelor's degree, from institutions which are now in Pakistan. It is virtually impossible for them to secure

an official statement of their marks.

The marks for an Indian student depend entirely, or almost entirely, on the final examination. This examination, referred to as a public examination, is "external." The examiners are appointed by the universities and will consist largely of persons not among their own teachers. The identity of the examiners is, in theory, kept secret, and as the students are identified merely by roll numbers, they also are, theoretically, unknown to the examiner. These perfect conditions, however, do not always exist. It becomes so important for the student to make good marks in the one and only test which is to determine his overall status academically for all time to come that these examinations take on very special significance. It is because of this fact and because any accidental event may cause the student to "spoil his paper" (as the expression goes) that divisions are not always indicative of the true quality of the student. In contrast in the United States while an 'A' student may under exceptional circumstances get a 'C' or 'D' in a particular course or part of a course in his overall average this will not be very significant.

One of the reforms advocated today in India is the use of "internal" assessment in connection with determining the division. This is a difficult practice to introduce but we do now have universities which give as much as 25% or 30% weight to classroom work, research papers, "internal" quizzes and the like and actually average this into the final grade. This practice is recommended by the University Grants Commission and a number of universities have taken steps in this direction. It will, however, be some time before the final grades represent the quality of work of the student throughout the period of his course.

IV

DURATION OF THE B.A. COURSE

Students in India frequently get their Bachelor's degree at the age of 18 or even younger, and their Master's degree at the age of 20. This comes about first of all because of the shorter length of the preliminary school course. From what in the

United States would be called the 1st grade through high school, in India will be equal to ten, or at the most eleven, years. The effort now is to increase all school courses to eleven years. High Schools based on an eleven-year school course may be called Higher Secondary Schools in contrast to Secondary Schools which complete a ten-year span of school work. In the past, students passing from a Higher Secondary School have been given advantages in entering colleges and even advanced status. For example, in Uttar Pradesh where there is an Intermediate Board controlling the two years of intermediate education, a student graduating from a Higher Secondary School might be admitted to the second year of the two-year intermediate course.

It is now generally accepted in India that there should be a three-year degree course, eliminating the intermediate by adding its second year to the college course and adding its first year to the High Schools. Thus, all High Schools would be Higher Secondary Schools and students would pass from these High Schools into a three-year college course. This is already the pattern in many cases. However, because it is not possible to upgrade all the Secondary Schools immediately, a temporary measure was introduced in the form of a one-year pre-university course (PUC), given by the university or the college, to supplement the work of the Secondary Schools. The pre-university course was expected to disappear when all high schools had been upgraded. Now, however, there is a growing sentiment in favor of keeping the pre-university course, and even of increasing it to a two-year course, after the higher secondary. This would add one or two years to the total school and college experience of an Indian graduate. Combining this with a new policy of not admitting students younger than 16+, or even 17, would ensure that students would not get their Bachelor's degree before the age of about 20.

Bombay University and the State Universities of Uttar Pradesh have not yet accepted the pre-university class and the three-year degree course. They are continuing for the present the four-year course including two years of intermediate and two years of B.A.

Honors work in various universities in the past may or may not have increased the length of the course. The typical

pattern in Madras and other southern universities was that the Bachelor's Honors course extended for three years as against two years for the Bachelor's Pass course, and the final examination was on the level of the Master's degree. This explains the practice in these universities of giving the Master's degree to an Honors graduate after a certain period of time (one year) and on the payment of a fee. Such a graduate then became a Master of Arts, or Science, in the same division which he secured in his Bachelor's Honors examination. This is called securing the Master's degree by efflux of time. Side by side with this was the two-year Master's course for "Pass" students.

In other institutions, for example in Delhi University, the Honors course was no longer than the Bachelor's course, being in both cases three years, since Delhi had adopted the three-year degree course some years ago. An Honors student took 4 courses which were the same as those taken by regular or "Pass" course students. These were known as "subsidiary" subjects. In addition, the Honors student took 8 special courses in one single or "main" subject which the regular student did not take. This would mean that the Honors student "specialized" in one particular subject. Thus, only students of high quality were admitted to the Honors course. Honors courses and Honors degrees are tending to disappear under the new pattern. There is no longer an Honors course equivalent to the Master's degree in Madras University. However, in some universities new Honors courses are being introduced.

V

M.A. DEGREE REQUIREMENTS

Typically a Master's degree in India is secured by taking a certain number of papers (courses) over a period of two years. There are usually eight such papers, four being taken in the first year and four in the second year. In some universities all papers are continued over the full two-year period. External examinations are given at the end of two years, and the degrees are awarded on the basis of the results. (Examinations may also have been given at the end of the first year.) Here again there are usually first, second and third divisions, although

the present tendency is to eliminate the third division from the Master's degree. Small research papers may be required also, but this is by no means universal. On the other hand, in the past a few universities have granted the Master's degree by research alone. The candidate does a piece of research acceptable to his Examining Committee and receives the degree without attending any classes or passing any examinations. Usually these degrees do not carry any division. Thus, we have, what is called, the Master's degree by "papers" or by "examination" and the Master's degree by "research." The latter was never very prevalent and is now being eliminated under the new developments.

There is considerable concentration in the work for a Master's degree in India. The eight papers mentioned above will normally all be in the same subject or discipline. Occasionally a paper considered related might be included—for example, a paper in history in a political science degree, but in that case the history paper is apt to be taught in the political science department itself even if it more or less duplicates a paper taught in the history department. Thus, M.A. students normally take all their work in a single department.

VI

RESEARCH DEGREES

After the Master's degree there is no further class work expected. Higher degrees are always by research and are granted on completion of an acceptable piece of research, passed by a Board of Examiners. Frequently the word "postgraduate" is reserved for these degrees. It is difficult to evaluate the quality of Indian doctorates. Some universities and some departments maintain high standards and grant very few research degrees. They appoint outstanding men to the Board of Examiners including at least one from England, or less frequently from the United States. Other universities are not so careful and a Ph.D. may be received on the basis of a research of a fairly low calibre.

Each candidate for a research degree is put under the guidance of a senior member of the university staff. He may or may not be in residence depending upon the rules of the university. In some cases the professors take on far more research candidates than they can possibly guide efficiently. If there is no regula-

tion about residence, the candidate may carry on practically the whole of his research on his own in a different place. There is normally a time factor stated in the university regulations, such as that a person may not secure a Ph.D. in less than five years after his Bachelor's degree. In India, the Master's degree is always a pre-requisite to the Doctor's degree.

CHAPTER IV

Curricula, Courses and Examinations

I

THE SYLLABUS

The University has complete control over the courses, both their content and what colleges are permitted to offer them. The content of courses is controlled in the first instance by what is called the Board of Studies. There will be a Board of Studies for each subject in the University. This Board will consist of the Head of the Department and other teachers of the subject in the University or its affiliated colleges, teachers of the subject from other universities, and others. Some universities have compact and efficient Boards of Studies whereas in a few cases these Boards are large and non-descript. Any change in the content of a course or in the books prescribed in the syllabus must first be approved by the Board of Studies. Similarly, the introduction of a new course or paper must first obtain their approval. In some syllabuses there is a fairly detailed list of topics to be covered in each paper and a list of the books for detailed study and for "reference." Occasionally, the syllabus will contain only the list of books and nothing whatever about the subject-matter of the course. Any department or affiliated college wishing to introduce a particular course will make a proposal through the Board of Studies, and this proposal will then have to go through the various academic bodies for approval. These will usually be the Academic Council and the Executive Council, or Syndicate. In more and more cases the approval of the University Grants Commission is also sought because of the financial implications. The University

Grants Commission exercises the power of approving the addition of a lecturer, reader, or professor for a particular subject and such a position is to be considered in making grants to the universities. Therefore, universities become hesitant to permit the introduction of any subject or course not approved by the University Grants Commission.

One is sometimes astonished to read the list of books prescribed or recommended and to discover they are books of very ancient vintage. The syllabuses are not easily changed and new books are hard to introduce. This is in part, but only in part, because of the unavailability of books. Obviously, when the list of books applies to classes in a large number of colleges, the inertia is very great. There will always be people who do not wish to change from books with which they are familiar to books which they would have to study themselves *de novo*. For whatever reason it is certainly true that many of the syllabuses are quite out of date. This is all the more distressing because teachers are not encouraged by the examination system to introduce material or readings not outlined in the syllabus. The examinations are based on the syllabus and the student does not wish to learn things which he does not have to know. Furthermore, he does not want the teacher to waste the time of the class on material which will not appear in the examination. And, finally, libraries are usually not good enough to permit very wide reading on the part of the students. The whole pattern of assignments and brief reports is almost unknown in India. It certainly is unknown in the work for the Bachelor's degree. In the case of Master's degree courses there is more flexibility and some seminar-type of classes.

II

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION

The method of instruction is geared to the external final examination. To understand the Indian college system one must comprehend the pervasiveness of the final examination in all its ramifications. It might not be so difficult to reform the examination system if all that was necessary was to change the externals. But the whole classroom operation, the preparation

of teachers, the use of books, are all consciously or unconsciously controlled by the omnipresent final examination. The result is that the classroom features lectures in which the instructor explains to the class material in the syllabus. It is much more important for the student to secure a copy of "bazar notes" (what Americans would call "a pony") than it is for him to read the textbook itself and certainly much less important is it for him to read background books that do not bear obviously and directly on the examination. Thus, the method of instruction naturally adopted by the teacher is one which helps the student to get exactly the information he needs and to memorize it. Such things as tutorials and seminars where students present their own ideas and discuss and argue over them, papers where students must on their own look up materials and organize it logically using their own intelligence, quizzes whose marks will not affect the final grade—all of these are "off the main track." If the student studies the material in the syllabus too early in the course he may forget it; much better to bone it up just before the examination. Thus, the students have very little to do during the first half of the year and only as the time of the examination approaches do they begin to do serious work. If a lecturer would like to make week by week assignments even of the text material itself, he will not be successful; how much less so if these assignments involve "outside reading" and the preparation of papers. Thus, the system of external final examinations in India leads to certain types of teaching, certain types of studying, in which the premium is put on memorizing certain details thoroughly and foregoing personal opinion or original thought in regard to the material. The result of this is that Indian students who enter American universities find their greatest academic difficulties in reading long assignments quickly, getting the main point, presenting their views, keeping up-to-date with their work, writing papers and taking short quizzes. Usually, their basic intelligence comes to the rescue. After an initial period of depression and tremendous effort they adjust themselves to a different system where the initiative and ideas of the student play an important part in his success.

Although the length of the academic year in India is very similar to that in the United States, the actual attendance of the students is much less. Typically a student is expected to attend

seventy-five per cent of the class periods in order to be permitted to appear for the examination, and in theory class attendance is taken. (In fact, in some very large classes it requires about half the class period to read out the roll numbers of the students at every class meeting.) However, in India there is an unbelievable number of holidays, not only the regular holidays (Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Government) but unscheduled holidays which are declared for all kinds of reasons. If an important person visits the college a holiday is declared. If any one of the least importance dies, a holiday is declared. Some students attempt a strike and the college closes down. An extreme case was that of a teacher in one of the affiliated colleges whose class was scheduled to meet once a week who had actually met the class only once between October and mid-December. On all the other scheduled days for some reason the class was adjourned or eliminated. However, Indian colleges normally meet on Saturdays and, therefore, the number of working days is larger to that extent. Toward the end of the year classes are frequently adjourned. In some cases this is done informally simply because the students do not come. Some universities formally adjourn the classes a month or more before the examination period begins. This "examination leave" is, of course, to permit the students to "revise" the work and prepare for the examination.

Libraries in the colleges are usually poor and even in the universities they are not good. This is the inevitable result of lack of funds but it also comes about because of the lack of emphasis on books aside from those prescribed. Only recently have libraries begun to be recognised as a vital part of the university. The University Grants Commission has assisted in this by giving substantial grants to universities (and even in some cases to colleges) for putting up adequate library buildings. A new picture has begun to present itself now where the library may be the most conspicuous and beautiful building on the campus. The traditional attitude towards the libraries is shown by the fact that the shelves were always locked, inaccessible even to postgraduate students, and the library hours were extremely short, sometimes being open only during periods of classes which might be from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Even now a library that is open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. is a rare phenomenon.

In recent years there has been a definite switch from an emphasis on the humanities to an emphasis on science. As a result the applications for admission to the science courses are very heavy and only a fraction of them can be accepted. The science departments, therefore, choose the best of the applicants and the rest have to be satisfied with an arts or commerce course. The number that can be admitted in the sciences is directly related to laboratory facilities. Many degree colleges have in the past offered only arts subjects because they had no laboratories. In spite of great emphasis by the government on science and the large amount of money given by the University Grants Commission to build up the laboratories, in many institutions they are still poor. But in this connection poor means by comparison with the rich laboratories of the United States, or poor for advanced research. In evaluating the work of an institution in a science subject it would be advisable to enquire how well equipped the laboratory is.

III

THE "PUBLIC" EXAMINATION

A "public" examination is one which is administered by the university through examiners selected in large part outside of the department whose subject is concerned, to the entire group of students concerned, on the basis of which diplomas or degrees are granted. Thus, there must be a "public" examination at the end of any particular course of study. In the old four-year system this meant at the end of the two-year Intermediate and again at the end of the two additional years of the "degree" or Bachelor's course. The "public" examination comes again at the end of the postgraduate course for a Master's degree or for a postgraduate diploma. These examinations are major episodes in the life of the students and must be treated with great respect. They are so burdensome financially and also so burdensome psychologically that it is accepted that public examinations should not occur too frequently. Some universities carry on what are called "university" or "internal" examinations on the basis of which they may promote the student, or allow him to proceed toward the "external" examination. Some universities

hold such an examination at the end of the first Bachelor's year and permit students that pass it to go on to the second year. Other universities do not hold this type of preliminary examination. In any case, they are for promotion purposes and traditionally the marks are not registered in making up the final division of the student.

One reason for introducing the three-year degree course, which is now almost universal in India, stems from the feeling about examinations. It was thought that this change would provide for one public examination in three years instead of in two. However, universities are now feeling that they cannot allow the students to proceed for the full three years without any assessment, and so a university examination is often provided at the end of the first year, and in some cases after both the first and second years. In any case, since there is a public examination at the end of the one-year university preparatory course, there still remains two major examinations over a four-year period.

The examiners are appointed by the university. The number of examiners in any particular subject will depend upon the number of students to be examined. If a large number of examiners are required for a single paper, there will be a head examiner, the questions will be drawn up cooperatively, and an effort will be made to equalize the standards in marking the individual questions. In courses where there is only a small group of students, a single examiner will be appointed who will set the question paper and mark the examination papers. At the Bachelor's level frequently the number taking the examination goes into the hundreds or even thousands and a tremendous machinery has to be set up for administering the examination. Certain centres are designated, invigilators are appointed, and there is no opportunity for anyone because of some personal difficulty to take the examination at any other time.

Naturally, in a system like this, the students make a tremendous effort to figure out what the questions are going to be and to prepare themselves to answer those questions. They do this by examining the questions of previous years which, of course, tend to be repeated in more or less the same form in future years. The students have very strong opinions of what is an "unfair" question. This would, of course, be any question

which did not grow out of the syllabus. Indeed, no detailed question may be asked on the general reference books prescribed in the syllabus. One American educator, when he asked a group of Indian students what is an 'unfair' question, was told 'any question which appeared on the examination of the previous year.' In some universities, by demonstrations in the examination hall when the question paper is considered too difficult, the examinees may be able to bring about a postponement of the examination and a new question paper.

As a result of the examination (and now in a few cases as a result of some credit being given for other work) the students are placed in first, second, or third division, or are failed. In general, a very large number in the first, and even second, division in a university may be taken to indicate its low standards. In any university a very large number fail and a very large number get a third division. However, it is not safe, especially at the Master's level, to judge the standard of the university as either good or bad by the percentage of passes in first division. The very best departments are able to select for admission only high quality students, and as they also possess good teachers and good equipment, they may bring out a large number of first divisions. But at the Bachelor's level the very best universities will have a smaller percentage of first divisions than will the poorer universities. In fact it is frequently noted that certain university departments have not had a first division for many years. Nevertheless, as difficult as it may be, some evaluation of institutions on the basis of the distribution of divisions is indicated. Within a university, where all students of a certain subject take the same examination, those colleges which secure a larger number of first divisions year after year become known as the better colleges.

Universities usually have an arrangement by which a student who fails the examination in one of his subjects may repeat that examination later. In fact, in some universities a student may repeat the examination twice, but no more. There also is an arrangement in some universities whereby students who receive a third division may, under certain circumstances, take additional courses in order to raise their class or division.

Everything that is said today about examinations must be followed by a tentative question mark. In the field of higher

education in India there is no single subject more talked about than the examination system which is usually looked upon as a major problem—a major deterrent of excellence in the system of education. A great deal has been spoken and written about reforming the examination system but this is more easily said than done. The commitments are too many, the stakes of too many people are too great, the inertia is too general, so that the tremendous amount of understanding and work and willingness to change required comes slowly. Teachers who add hundreds of rupees to their income by marking examination papers and heads of departments who dispense the patronage of examinerships will not want to change to an unremunerated system where the responsibility of the teachers is greater.

Nevertheless changes are taking place and a university like Baroda can no longer be described only in the old terms.

IV

STUDENT'S CHOICE OF SUBJECTS

The choice of subjects in Indian universities is not nearly as broad as that in American universities. In the Bachelor's course, except for the traditional requirement of English of everyone, in the B.Sc., and B.Com., as well as in the B.A., the choice of the other three (usually) subjects is quite circumscribed. First of all, they will be entirely science subjects for the B.Sc., and entirely arts subjects for the B.A. Usually, the Department in which the student does his major work will dictate what other subjects they will accept as subsidiary subjects along with their own. A student concentrating or majoring in economics, for example, might take history and sociology. A person majoring in English literature (who would then take additional papers beyond the required English) might also have philosophy and history. Thus, in the main, the education has been fairly narrow. It is because of the recognition of this situation that a recent effort has been made to introduce what in the United States is called "General Education."

Another factor disturbing to the old pattern results from the medium of instruction. When the medium of instruction

everywhere was English, it was not necessary to take another language. Now that the regional language has replaced English as the medium of instruction in many colleges it has become necessary in the eyes of most Indian educationists to require English as a second language. No problem since Independence has created a greater stir or has presented more difficulties of solution than that of the medium of instruction. Two irreconcilable facts present themselves: in the long run in a democracy the language of the people must be the language of the government and of education; there is no single Indian language ready to assume the large proportions necessary for this change. The Constitution of India has recognized fourteen Indian languages and has designated Hindi, which is spoken or understood perhaps by more than half of the population, as the official language. But no language has been designated as the national language. Partly as a result of the enthusiasm of Hindi advocates to push Hindi into all the colleges, there has been a tendency in the colleges of other language areas to maintain English, or to shift not to Hindi but to the regional language. If Hindi is to become known throughout India (obviously as a second language in many regions) it becomes necessary to have not two, but three, languages learned in the school system. We thus have what is called the three-language formula, where teaching is done in the first place in the mother-tongue and both Hindi and English are learned somewhere along the way. In order to make for fairness and also as an effort toward integration, this theory requires that in the northern States where Hindi is itself the regional language, a third language would still be required and this would normally be one of the languages of south India.

This cursory statement of the language problem hardly does justice to its immensity and complication. The situation is that a number of universities have adopted the regional language as the future, if not the present, medium of instruction, at any rate up to the B.A. In many cases, the honors courses are exempted and English is retained as the medium of instruction. In other cases, where the regional language becomes the medium of instruction for all work up to the Bachelor's degree, English is retained as the medium of instruction at the Master's level. Here again, some universities are changing the medium even at

the Master's level to the regional language in arts and commerce subjects but not in the sciences. What this means is that typically, at any rate in the north, a student is apt to come up to the postgraduate level with a very inadequate knowledge of English. For the first time, he is having all of his lectures and examinations in this foreign tongue. As a result of a growing realization of the problems created, there is less enthusiasm today than there was a few years ago for a quick change to an Indian language in the universities. At the same time, there is much greater emphasis on maintaining a high standard of English—or rather to restore the English standard to what it was previously—and this expresses itself in part by a large emphasis on English in the pre-university course.

At the M.A. level, the student has very little choice of courses. First of all, all of the eight (usually) papers are in the single subject of his major. Among these eight papers probably half or more will be in the "required" list. A few will appear in the syllabus as "optional," but here again there may not be a clear option. In other words, the syllabus may state that a student may take either paper 'A' or 'B,' but the choice may be quite illusory because the department actually offers only course 'A.' Thus, at the Master's level the Indian student receives a rather thorough grounding in his one subject, but is not exposed to any great extent to related disciplines.

CHAPTER V

Student Life

A brief discussion of student life in Indian colleges and universities will assist American universities to understand something of the background and orientation of their Indian students.

1. First may be mentioned the very heavy *schedule of classes* usually experienced by the Indian student, postgraduate as well as undergraduate. Typically the day's classes meet from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., during which time the students may not enjoy a single free hour. (This fact emphasizes the irony of having the library open for only the hours during which classes are scheduled.) In a recent study of Kerala University it was found that some Honors and Postgraduate students had one or two free periods during the week; undergraduates usually none.

2. A minority of the students live in *college hostels*; the majority are day students. In 1961-62, 18.2% of the total number of university students in India (about one million) lived in hostels. Nineteen universities had dormitory facilities for less than 15% of the students. About one-third of the affiliated colleges do not have dormitory facilities and one-third had facilities for only 20% or less of their enrolment.

It is primarily for the sake of the day students that the college day begins so late. In the past, although it is less true now, it has been traditional to have a cooked morning meal and then nothing more until evening. The day-students live frequently under most uninviting conditions. A few years ago a study which was made of the students in the city of Calcutta revealed most pathetic living conditions in terms of number of persons to a room, amount of food consumed daily, distance travelled to

the university, etc. It must be acknowledged that conditions in Calcutta are among the worst of India, but, everywhere many students live in circumstances which are scarcely conducive to academic work. In the Kerala survey mentioned above, it was found that nearly 60 per cent of the students came from families with an income of less than Rs. 250 per month. Again, Kerala is one of the poorest parts of the country. The corresponding figure for Lucknow University was between Rs. 200 and Rs. 500 per month.

The students who live in the hostels are, of course, better off than the average. There has been an intensive hostel building program in recent years with the objective of giving more of the students a comparatively favorable environment for study, and these recent hostels compare more than favorably with the older ones. Usually rooms are meant to be occupied by only two or three students. When one realizes, however, that the total cost of living in a hostel will usually not be more than Rs. 75 p.m. (say \$15) one knows that the standards both of food and of amenities in general is not high.

3. *Extra-curricular activities* take place chiefly after four o'clock. These are primarily sports. There is also a National Cadet Corps in many of the institutions in which the students get drill of a somewhat military order. Up to the present the National Cadet Corps has been voluntary but because of the Chinese invasion it is now proposed to make it compulsory for all college students. Another type of extra-curricular activity is social service. Soon after Independence considerable emphasis was given to this and it was even proposed at one point that a year of social service in the villages should be required of all college students as a pre-requisite to the Bachelor's degree. There was a fair amount of work done by the students for the cleaning up, and even building up, of the colleges. Recently, however, very little is heard of this and this type of social service probably does not take very much time of the students on the average.

In addition to this type of extra-curricular activity, there is a certain amount of meeting in *clubs* and other organizations. The principal organization which exists in practically all colleges is the Students Union. Usually the entire student body belongs automatically to the Union. Although it is meant to be primarily a debating and discussion forum it has frequently deteriorated

into a political organization, the focus for student revolt. Departmental clubs are numerous but very frequently their activities amount to nothing more than the inauguration, an annual event where some distinguished guest speaks, and the closing function at the end of the year. One of the weaknesses of these clubs and of other student organizations in India is that the main officers are usually members of the faculty, or at least members of the faculty are active "advisers" who virtually run the organization.

There are very few colleges or universities in India which have a student newspaper. Many of them do publish a journal which may be only annual, and which again may have considerable faculty participation. The amount of writing done by American students for their own publication is far and away beyond that done by Indian students.

4. In the last few decades, and especially since Independence, college education has become more *co-educational*. In the city of Bombay this development has reached its greatest height and here you will find men and women attending colleges side by side in more or less equal numbers. However, in most of provincial India, and especially in the North, the few girls enrolled are treated as a separate group and one can hardly call the result co-education. Probably because of this many parents prefer to send their daughters to women's colleges. Nevertheless, there is a definite movement in the direction of co-education.

5. The *student-faculty relations* in Indian colleges have been very frequently discussed and the situation condemned. The hierarchy that exists within the faculty itself in which the younger lecturers hesitate to speak their minds to the older members and certainly not to the head of the department, is carried down in the opposite direction to the students. First of all, the student-faculty ratio at the undergraduate level is so large and the teaching load of members of the staff so heavy that it would scarcely be possible, even if the teacher desired it, for him to give time to an individual student. But in any case friendships or even easy relations between students and teachers are not in the pattern. Students treat the teachers with great respect superficially, such as standing when they enter the room, etc., and seldom have any closer contact than the classroom offers. These conditions are less true at the postgraduate level where the number of students may be small and the faculty load comparatively light.

6. The fact that students receive very little guidance of friendly advice from their teachers makes it all the more regrettable that formal *guidance programs* are practically non-existent in Indian universities. Baroda University has pioneered with a student Guidance Centre which is several years old; a few other universities are thinking in this direction. But there is actually small realization on the part of the teachers concerning the needs of the students. Recently in a certain university a staff meeting was called to discuss the question of students' needs and the possibility of a Guidance Unit. It seemed to be the unanimous opinion of the teachers present that the students had no problem except the ever-present financial one; yet the few studies that have been made recently have revealed a depth and breadth of student concerns needing qualified counselling.

7. It is certainly true that the *financial problem* looms very large on the Indian campus. Recent figures reveal that 10% of the students receive financial assistance as compared with 75% in the United States. The problem has been aggravated by the recent flow into the colleges from citizens of a lower economic level. The Government has expressed concern in a situation where the students best qualified by brains may not be able to receive an education because of lack of funds. (In the past practically all education in India has been based on the payment of tuition fees. Although very soon free Government schools will be available to all at the primary level, most secondary and all higher education must be paid for by the students.) The Government recently announced a new loan scholarship program for students whose parents' income does not exceed Rs. 500 a month. It is expected that 18,000 such scholarships will be extended in 1963-64. Repayment of loans may be cancelled if the student enters the teaching profession.

8. No discussion of student life in India would be complete without the mention of *student indiscipline*. A very large number of articles and pamphlets have been written on this subject in recent years. If any one thinks imaginatively about the various conditions described above, he will know that student indiscipline is in the cards. Add to this other situations, such as that the Indian student body is younger by two or more years than the American student body and is correspondingly more adolescent, and that bad political leadership has exploited the students, it

does not seem surprising that there has been considerable rebellion led by small groups but participated in by large number of students.

A good recent study of Indian student life by Margaret Cormack, called *She Who Rides a Peacock*, was recently published by Asia Publishing House, Bombay and New York. It will give those who read it considerable insight into the Indian campus.

CHAPTER VI

Current Problems, Trends, Reforms

I

OVERCROWDING

Perhaps the most conspicuous feature of present-day educational institutions in India is their over-crowding. Up to Independence the college and university population had been relatively small, India being in large percentage an illiterate country. But even then the education pyramid was a very steep one. A large number of persons qualified by secondary education entered the universities and a fairly large number of those who secured the Bachelor's degree went on to the Master's degree. But in total figures the number was small.¹ With Independence came the new democratic philosophy of the Government according to which it undertook the responsibility of providing education for all its citizens. Even though the implementation of this policy has not yet reached the college stage, nevertheless there is an entirely new attitude among the people of the country toward the privilege of education. The result of this is a growing stream of young men from rural India and from the lower urban classes into the educational institutions. The complexion of the student body has changed considerably.

The new flow into the colleges burdened their resources beyond endurance, necessitating the establishment of additional institutions in the cities; but also in numerous small towns of rural India colleges have been springing up like mushrooms. They

¹ There are about 2,000 young people per million population enrolled in the universities in India; in the U.S.A. this figure is more than 16,000. In India, the number was 350 in 1936 and 1,050 in 1950.

cannot, however, come fast enough to check the flood; many colleges in Calcutta have a teacher-student ratio of 1:30—and even :40.

II

NEW COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

The number of universities in India increased from 20 in 1947 to 56 in 1963. Several of these were created by breaking up other large universities into two or more units, but some have been developed as brand new institutions. The number of affiliated colleges rose from 500 in 1947 to 1,783 during 1961-62. This has been recognised as the most rapid growth in the Commonwealth countries. An important policy consideration facing the Government is whether to accept the view that in a democracy all citizens who are qualified have an equal right to higher education in institutions provided by the Government, or whether, on the other hand, at some cost to this theoretical democracy, expansion should be limited and standards maintained. The actual policy has been a compromise of the two. A very large number of new institutions have been sponsored or aided. On the other hand the University Grants Commission has attempted to require new universities to have its approval in advance of their establishment. Since the U.G.C. controls the dispensation of funds, it has been able to enforce this policy to some extent. To that extent institutions are required to have enough resources to maintain minimum standards before getting approval.

Inevitably with the continuous increase in numbers the universities and colleges have not been able to provide proper or even minimum educational facilities. Perhaps the most serious bottleneck is the teaching staff. As one goes down the scale, poorer and poorer teachers are found manning the institutions. Secondly, money is lacking for such necessities as libraries and laboratories on the one hand and student hostels on the other. One of the complaints often heard about Indian students is that their interest ends with securing a degree; that they are not at all interested in knowledge. This is an exaggeration of a prevalent weakness. The new colleges which can give the prized degrees, therefore, are flooded with applications regardless of the paucity

of their resources.

III

WASTAGE

Another problem discussed at almost every conference of educators is wastage. This is the expression used for the large number of dropouts that take place all along the line. In the pre-university course more than half of those that take the examination fail to pass (although many of these may try again and finally succeed in getting into the B.A. class). Once in college again the casualties rank high. A study on the basis of information for the decade 1950 to 1960 shows that for every 1,000 higher secondary graduates, India had, after two years, 425 candidates successfully completing Intermediate examinations (Sophomore year). Of these 425, after another two-year period, 258 qualified for their first degree (161 B.A., 61 B.Sc., 32 B.Com. and 4 Agriculture). Two more years later, 145 received the Master's degree and after another interval of two years, 14 qualified for their first degree in Medicine and 2 as M.Ed's in 1960. To what extent this wastage is due to the admission of persons who are not "college material," to what extent it is because of poor high-school preparation and to what extent it is because their English is inadequate either for reading the books or for writing the examination, one cannot tell. It is also part of the examination system as it prevails in India that a large number, perhaps half, should fail and that a large number also should receive only third divisions.¹ If the examiners have any idea of using a scientific curve in distributing marks that curve is skewed very much to the left. The educational bodies in the Government are quite aware of the tremendous economic loss, to say nothing of the human loss, indicated by this situation.

¹ In 1959-60, 289,000 students took university examinations; 152,000 passed. For the B.A. 43% passed; for B.Sc. 51%. In the M.A. and M.Sc. the figures were 77% and 73%.

IV

TECHNOLOGY

A new trend in Indian education is the emphasis on technology. The traditional education in India veered to the humanities.¹ Even when the pure sciences were added, the Indian tradition by which upper-class Indians—those who went to college—did not work with their hands, would have made the acceptance of technology courses in an institution of higher learning preposterous. Since Independence has wakened India to the fact that she is desperately in need of engineers and, on a lower level, of technicians, the Government is providing a disproportionate amount of money for the development of these areas of study. Although the primary reason for this emphasis is the need of the country, it also offers, in the second place, a way of reducing the pressure of the masses on the institutions of higher learning by providing training for job outlets for persons finishing secondary school. In this connection the Government is trying to increase rapidly the number of “multi-purpose schools” where craft and industrial classes are added to the traditional arts course, and also institutes of technology. In order to bring about this corrective in emphasis in Indian education, the parents must be persuaded that work as a technician is as honourable a work as a clerk. This is not an easy task, for the tradition is deep.

Although technology has yet to secure a place of honour on the level of high school education it is rapidly becoming popular at the professional level. Science courses in the colleges are the most popular. The brightest boys apply for them. Thus considerable choice can be exercised by the science colleges. Students who fail to get admission in science then apply in arts, and finally in commerce and education. There is in India almost no vocational guidance which would assist students in finding the type of education for which they are mentally equipped.

Among the projects of the Government in this area is the establishment of several Indian Institutes of Technology, five

¹ In 1961-62, 44% of the enrolment was in Arts, 29% in Science, 10.8% in Commerce, 5% in Engineering and Technology, 3.4% in Medicine, 2% in Education, 2.1% in Agriculture and 2.3% in Law.

at the present time (in addition to Roorkee University which is an engineering institution), each one being sponsored by or receiving a large amount of aid from a different country; West Germany, Great Britain, Russia and the United States have all been involved. American resources have assisted one of the first of these institutions, that at Kharagpur, and the new Indian Institute of Technology at Kanpur is being set up to a large extent with the help of M.I.T. and a consortium of American universities. In addition to these, several agricultural universities are being set up on the pattern of American Land Grant Colleges. The first of these, the Agricultural University of the United Provinces, at Pant Nagar, has now been in operation for about three years. Institutions of this kind are becoming very popular. They either have been empowered to grant degrees or their diplomas are well known and recognized as the equivalent of the corresponding degrees. There is a similar effort, though not so pronounced, in the field of medicine. It is exhibited most conspicuously in the new All-India Institute of Medical Sciences in New Delhi.

V

EDUCATION FINANCE

All of these problems and trends point to the importance of finance. Fairly large amounts of money have been given to the Central Ministry of Education for educational development in the various Five-Year Plans. Even though the amounts are large, they are still very small when compared with those for agricultural and industrial development. Nevertheless, in some cases the Ministry of Education has had as much money as could be efficiently spent. Education is a State subject. This means that the bulk of the finance should be, and is, secured within the States. However, since the tremendous spread of elementary education represents a sizeable expenditure and since in general, both politically and professionally, the emphasis has been on primary, and then secondary, education, the amount left for institutions of higher learning has been inadequate. Some States are very poor in resources and no State wants to make the tax burden heavier. The University Grants Commission dispenses

the central funds to universities normally dependent upon State funds. In doing this it has used the technique of "matching grants" in order to encourage, or even force, the State Governments to increase their support of the universities. But particularly in States where there are several universities to be provided for this has often resulted in the lapse of the grant. The U.G.C. has been liberalizing its policy both in regard to "matching grants" and also in respect to the institutions for which it will consider grants. The principal change in policy here has been to make grants direct to colleges, whereas in the beginning support was given only to the universities.

In all countries educational needs seem to be inadequately met and this is certainly true in a country like India where the per capita income is extremely low (even now only about \$ 80 per annum) and where large numbers of new entrants are flooding the schools and colleges.

VI

TEACHERS

The quality of teaching in Indian colleges has been somewhat debased by the examination system. Since the teacher is evaluated in terms of the percentage of his students that pass the examination, there is a premium on lecture notes with a minimum of "extraneous" material and certainly there is no emphasis on research. In some colleges research is discouraged not only by the heavy teaching loads of the teachers, but even by the administration which takes the view that anyone doing research must neglect his classes. Another practice which tends to retard the teachers in their professional development is the system of confirmation. Once a teacher is confirmed, which may be after one or two years of service, his salary increments come automatically and it makes very little difference whether he is good or bad. He will be dismissed only on serious questions of morality and the like. There are no summer schools and there is no pressure on teachers to use their vacations to improve themselves in their subjects. Thus only the small minority who are indeed earnest about their subjects or about their teaching grow into first-rate teachers.

The quality of the teachers has further deteriorated as a result of the tremendous pressure of students which has resulted, as was explained above, in the establishment of many colleges for which good staff is not available. The Managing Boards have had to reduce or violate the stated minimum qualifications of their teachers in order to staff these institutions. Thus, third-division students who are not able to get through the doors of other professions, manage frequently to get teaching posts. This situation can be expected to right itself in a few years unless the lower standards become accepted and fixed.

Along with the supposed fall in the average quality, there has been a fall in the self-respect of the profession. Whereas India in its remote past had a tradition somewhat similar to that of China of great respect for the teacher, the highest caste of Brahmins being primarily the teachers, nowadays the complaint is frequently heard that the status of the teacher in the community is no longer one of great honour. It is further complained that the teachers themselves do not respect their own profession and do not demand respect from others; and so it is a vicious circle.

It is widely recognized in India that the quality of teaching must be lifted and the University Grants Commission has taken up this question seriously. First, they raised the scale of pay in the Central universities—those directly under the Central Government. Then this upgrading was extended to all universities and as the U.G.C. paid a large part of the cost, the universities accepted the new scale. Now the upgrading is being further extended, though at a lower salary level, to the colleges. It is universally felt that only higher salaries will bring into the profession more qualified teachers and put an end to the eroding of standards. It is felt further that this is a necessary preliminary to any drastic change of the examination system since at present vast numbers of teachers augment their normal salaries by becoming paid examiners.

VII

STANDARDIZATION

The U.G.C. has been given the responsibility for raising

standards in higher education and also, in this process, of coordinating standards among universities. Although it is a body without legal authority and the universities are autonomous, nevertheless the U.G.C. possesses the greatest of sanctions because it has the power of the purse. Universities, therefore, listen attentively to the suggestions of the U.G.C. The Inter-University Board, although with no sanctions, has been for some years attempting to bring about some standardization in the matter of marks and it has what is called the Committee on Equivalence. Differences in universities made transfer of students (here referred to as "migration") very difficult. (It promises to be still more difficult in the future regardless of the success of the Committee on Equivalence because of the increasing prevalence of teaching in the regional language.)

As was pointed out above, the number of years normal in the Indian system to pass from the 1st grade through the Bachelor's degree is about two years short of the similar expectation in the United States. Furthermore, the number of years was not always the same among university since different systems prevailed. The three-year degree course which has now been accepted by most universities in India and also implemented (the notable exceptions are the State universities of Uttar Pradesh and the University of Bombay; the latter has accepted but not implemented) has as its primary objective raising the standard of university education. But it has a close secondary objective in the bringing of some uniformity into the time requirements of different institutions. This should certainly work in the direction of raising the standards of the poorer universities.

It may be repeated that since Indian colleges do not have an accrediting agency to face and since there are financial pressures to induce them to continue unsatisfactory educational conditions and practices, the pressure from the U.G.C. becomes of considerable importance.

VIII

LIBRARIES

Another trend in Indian universities is in the increased importance given to the library. In the past in most institutions the

library has not been considered of central importance. This attitude has been manifested in a number of ways. First of all, the librarian was not usually trained in the profession. Commonly a senior professor was named librarian although he could give very little time to this assignment, and the person actually in charge of the library was little more than a custodian of books. This situation is rapidly changing. There are now several library schools connected with the universities, pioneered by the University of Delhi, and librarians are sent abroad for professional training. The colleges and universities tend to employ these trained persons who then bring into the library professional practices and standards if the funds and the sentiments of their colleagues permit it. In addition to having untrained librarians, colleges and universities had unbelievably small budgets for books. Of course, in a poor country all budgets are small, but the lack of appreciation of the importance of the library in education—indeed, one may say, the lack of its actual importance in the Indian scheme—meant that the funds diverted to the library were less than inadequate. Not only were the funds inadequate to supply a respectable collection, but under the influence of the examination system there was a tendency to emphasize textbooks and books prescribed in the syllabus. Another evidence of this casual attitude toward the library was in the typical library hours. Even now, with the new enlightenment, libraries boast of being open 8, 10 or 12 hours. Certainly this is a great improvement over the six hours when classes were scheduled. American visitors to Indian libraries would be surprised to see that in an institution with several hundred students there may be no more than six or eight tables where students may sit and read. As there were almost no facilities in the library for reading, it was necessary to take books out and read them elsewhere. Here the very strict rules regarding the number of books chargeable at a time—typically two—made certain forms of study, using reference works, well-nigh impossible. Another picture that would astonish the American visitor was to find the books in almirahs (cupboards with glass-fronts) with padlocks on them. The open-shelf system is a remarkable innovation which has been accepted by a few of the more progressive institutions. It has been recommended by the U.G.C. Library Committee. Again, the improvement of the situation is due in part to the

policy of the U.G.C. It has given money for books, especially when new subjects or new departments are added, and it has helped handsomely in the construction of new library buildings. Some of these are large and impressive and have been planned with some realization of the academic importance of the library.

IX

SPECIAL SUBJECT COMPETENCE

One of the dilemmas facing educational authorities in India is how to equate the large and growing quantity of need with the small funds available. The U.G.C. has adopted the principle of selectivity in recognition of the fact that everything cannot be done first. Although the benefits of its regular program are available to all alike, it may have special programs and priorities of its own. One such is the selection of one or more universities doing outstanding work in a subject for which they are well equipped by men and resources, usually in surroundings that contribute to their importance and success. Because the limitation of resources makes it impossible to upgrade simultaneously all departments in the whole country, the U.G.C. is selecting these best or most promising departments and plans to support them substantially to make their excellence comparable to that of any place in the world. Such recognition of a department on the part of the U.G.C. may be noted by American universities as testimony to its superiority.

X

GENERAL EDUCATION

Since Independence India has been increasingly influenced by the United States, and not least in the field of education. Upon the realization by Indian educational leaders that the system here resulted in too narrow an education, a study was made of general education in the United States by several teams sent for the purpose. American professors from colleges and universities with programs in General Education also came to India to assist Indian faculties in understanding its basis and ramifications.

The Ford Foundation financed a special Adviser to the University Grants Commission for General Education and this professor has consulted repeatedly with the various universities concerned. Baroda University has gone ahead with this project by setting up a special Department of General Education to sponsor it. Of course, lecturers in various subjects are drawn from other Departments. The Ford Foundation has also expressed its interest by giving this University a building grant for a General Education building. It has given a similar building grant to Aligarh University.

General Education has probably not yet had great influence on specialization of education in India. As in the United States it is not easy to secure the sympathetic cooperation of the faculties. In any case, it is a foreign-born plant that is not yet acclimated. It is significant more for the direction it points and for the orientation it represents toward American educational patterns.

XI

THE EXAMINATION SYSTEM

Reference has been made over and over again, both in this section and in earlier chapters, to the examination system as a basic problem being struggled with in Indian education. Again American specialists have been invited to make suggestions and to conduct seminars among school and university teachers to bring about new thinking on the subject. University bodies like the Inter-University Board have gone on record in various resolutions as favoring reforms in this system. Conferences are held and reports of their findings and recommendations submitted to the Ministry of Education and other appropriate bodies. Some American professors who have been hit by the attendant problems sometime seem unaware that the Indian authorities are even more cognizant of the evils and have spent many hours and much paper, at the least, in attempting reform. The Americans also are not apt to see, except after close study, the intricacies and ramifications of this system which would fill any overnight reform with tragedy. Perhaps the Indian leaders see the difficulties so enlarged that inertia is produced, but in any case one must recognize that specific reforms have been adopted by a

number of universities. The central reform is in transferring to "internal evaluation" of some of the marks normally assigned to the final examination, thus making it less than the absolute dictator of the system. There have been widely varying opinions as to whether Indian teachers, long accustomed to external examiners, would measure up if the responsibility of giving marks were put upon them. Might the temptation to give high marks be irresistible? Would the pressures, mental and physical, and even financial, get them down? Lack of trust in the teachers is a major argument of some against the substitution of internal evaluation at least in part for the final examination. On the other hand, many have confidence that the teachers on the whole would rise to this responsibility and that very soon matters would shake down into a normal situation.

It is our purpose here only to call attention to the fact that reform of the examination system is very much in the picture and has the support of a large number of Indian educational leaders.

XII

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

No other can compete with the examination system for a place among problems except the question of the medium of instruction. Through the years of British rule educated people in India spoke English. They still do although it is easy to mark the difference between the older generation and the younger. England never had any intention of teaching the masses of India to speak English. Her purpose was to be able to conduct the business of the government and, for that matter, higher commercial and professional business in the English language.

With Independence came the sentiments attached to the ideals of democracy and self-rule. It was accepted that a democratic people must be an educated people and no one argues that a democratic people can receive its schooling in a foreign language. The logic of the situation dictated that the mother tongue should become the language of education. Everybody agrees (or almost everybody) that an Indian language—perhaps eventually Hindi—should be the medium of instruction, certainly in Indian schools

and almost as certainly in Indian universities. But the problem is not what the theoretical ultimate should be; the problem is what to do now. During the first few years of Independence, especially after the Constitution named Hindi as the official language of India, patriotism and sentiment did much to break down the fairly elaborate structure of English. Some States changed their school laws by providing that English as a foreign language should be introduced at a much later stage in the school career, a decision which they later regretted. New laws now put the initiation of the child into English at an even earlier age than was formerly the case.

There happened to be a large number of universities in the northern Hindi-speaking area and in the Hindi-understanding areas surrounding it. The changeover to Hindi as a medium of instruction has been fairly rapid in several of these institutions. A corresponding move to introduce not Hindi but their own regional language as a medium of instruction characterized the other universities to some extent. However, universities in the South and in the great cosmopolitan cities moved more slowly and retained English for most college and university work. Along with the realization that some of the States and universities moved too fast has come the effort, not to stop the progress of Indianization of the medium, but to preserve against all odds the earlier standards of English as a foreign language. Indeed by many it is maintained that English is not a foreign language but is the native tongue of the Anglo-Indian community in recognition of which it is listed as one of the fourteen national languages of India. Not for this reason but for practical considerations, legislation is now being introduced to change the constitutional requirement that Hindi should replace English as the official language by 1965, with legislation declaring English an associate language with Hindi for an indefinite period.

In addition, mention may be made of the several English Language Institutes that have been set up here and there by various States with the help of the British Council to give better training to English teachers with the purpose of providing the universities with students with an adequate grounding in the subject. Even universities with the policy of Hindi or a regional language as the medium of instruction insist that university students must be able to read easily literature printed in English.

With a picture so chaotic and at the same time so explosive, in the hearts more than in the minds of Indians, Americans interested in the education of Indians either in India or in the United States have difficulty appraising the quality of the Indian student. How much of the wastage, the large number of failures and the large number of third divisions, can be accounted for by lack of training in English?

It is a well-known fact that Japanese students may read English with great facility but not be able to speak it. While Indian postgraduate students who come to the United States can both read and speak English with a fair amount of facility, the American professors may not be able to understand them. In return the students will not be able to follow the lectures. This, however, is a passing situation and in a very few months the intonations change or one becomes accustomed to them. There is, no doubt, growing up in India *Indian-English*. The people of a country who speak American-English should not object to this additional deviation so long as the language is correct and comprehensible.

Introduction

The primary intention of the compilers of this *Handbook* is to assist American universities in their selection for admission of Indian postgraduate student candidates. Part I has given a brief factual presentation of higher education in India, and specifically of Indian universities. Part II consists of tables which give data on individual universities and colleges as far as these were obtainable for 1961-62. These data are intended to assist the admissions officer in appraising the academic credentials of Indian applicants. The American university will know the degrees and divisions obtained by the student both undergraduate and postgraduate. How will they determine whether or not these are good degrees?

While it is an extremely difficult, and even dangerous, task to evaluate universities, there are a number of facts which help one to form a more or less adequate picture of the institution in terms of quality. The tables that follow will give the total enrolment and the number of the teaching staff. Although this reveals arithmetically the student-teacher ratio, it is meaningless when applied to a whole university. Therefore, the university faculties have been broken down into departments and the following figures given for each department doing postgraduate work: (i) The number of students studying (post-Masters); (ii) The number of persons on the department teaching staff, the number with doctorates, and the number with foreign training; (iii) The number of Ph.D. degrees earned in that department over a recent four-year period; (iv) An indication of special research grants received by this department from such bodies as the University Grants Commission and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research listed as Research Fellows.

The same data are given for college departments teaching post-graduates.

Unfortunately, these figures are not as conclusive as one might expect. In most departments teaching of both undergraduates and postgraduates is done by a common staff. In these cases the proportion of total staff to postgraduate students, ascertainable from the tables, will not be sufficiently significant. Even so, it will reveal in many cases something of the strength of the department. The figures for the number of Ph.D.'s granted during 1958 to 1961 could also be misleading. Does a particular department have a large number of Ph.D.'s because it is a strong department to which good candidates apply, or is the number of Ph.D.'s large because the department is "easy"? Here one would need to know something about the conditions required for admission to candidacy. In the case of some very excellent science departments, the record of attainment in the Master's degree is very high. This is because the departments concerned are able to be exceedingly discriminating in the admission of their students.

The number of books in the university library is given. Here too, figures tell an incomplete story. Some libraries are badly organized with much dead wood, and regulations that militate against their use, whereas other libraries of the same size are functional. Some departmental libraries are of more value than is the general library.

An important fact to know about a university is to what type it belongs, whether it is unitary and residential or affiliating. This certainly affects the quality of the university, and yet the evaluation is not simple. In the case of an affiliating university, one needs to know something not only of the examination and other standards of the university itself, but one needs to consider from which of the many colleges the applicant comes. All affiliating universities have in their fold very good colleges and very poor colleges. Although if one is looking only at postgraduate work, as we are, it is apt to be the better colleges alone which have been given the right to teach for advanced degrees, nevertheless the influence of the college on the undergraduate student is of lasting effect.

A unitary university may be old and well-developed or it may be young and poor—poor in faculty, poor in students, poor in equipment. A new university is not necessarily undeveloped

because it may have been created out of old established colleges which were already doing considerable postgraduate work. Nevertheless, the first thing the evaluator needs to know is the type of university, and if it is affiliating, the quality of the college the student attended.

In some cases the American university's department concerned may know the reputation of the professor in the Indian university department. Especially among scientists international reputations are common. The names of heads of departments are given. The application will tell the American university what research papers the candidate has published and in what journals.

Examples may be of some value in making this *Handbook* more useful:

A. "A. Srinivasan, M.A. (Honors) 1st Place, Madras University."

If an American Admissions Officer sees these facts, what do they reveal? First of all, that Mr. Srinivasan took (prior to 1961 when Honors were discontinued) a three-year B.A. Honors course, which is quite concentrated, and which permits him after the passage of one year and the payment of a fee to receive the Master's degree without further examination. In other words, the University considers this course on a level with the Master's degree. (Another student with an M.A., not Honors, would have had a two-year B.A. course plus a two-year M.A. course for which he would have taken the same examination as Mr. Srinivasan.) The student has not given his division, but has stated that he made first place. It is probable that there were no first divisions in the subject concerned, that Mr. Srinivasan got a second division, but that he stood first in the examination. Information as to the quality of the Department and whether the reasons for "no first divisions" was the high standards maintained or the inferior quality of the candidates would have to be learned from some other source. In the case of Madras University, one might guess that the former was the reason. Next we must ask Mr. Srinivasan at which college he studied. If it was one of the well-established colleges which form the backbone of the university, we would expect that he had instruction of a fairly high standard. If he managed to secure first place, although his

training was in a less adequate institution, we might conclude that Mr. Srinivasan is a very bright young man.

B. "Mr. L. Saxena, B.Sc. I, M.Sc. I, Lucknow University."

We know that Mr. Saxena took a two-year B.Sc. course following two years of Intermediate science and that this was followed by a two-year postgraduate course for the Master's degree. We know that in both of these cases he secured a first division. We know that Mr. Saxena studied at the University proper (unitary) and had whatever advantages the university faculty and library provided.

C. "Mr. S. Kulkarni, B.A. II, M.A., Bombay University."

Here again we know that Mr. Kulkarni took a two-year B.A. course at the end of which he secured a second division in his examination. Since he does not specify any division for his M.A., a division may not have been declared. In this case it may be that Mr. Kulkarni's Master's degree was by "research." This means that he did not take any courses but, at the end of a certain lapse of time after his B.A., he was permitted to submit a thesis on the basis of which the Master's degree was conferred. If this had been Andhra University, we would know that Mr. Kulkarni did his B.A. degree in one of the affiliated colleges and not at the university campus in Waltair where only Honors and post-graduate work are done.

D. "Mr. V.N. Sethi, B.A. II, Delhi University."

We know that Delhi University has the three-year degree course. Students who get good marks in the pre-university examination usually join B.A. (Honors) instead of B.A. Apart from this, the Delhi University may give the B.A. degree (without specifying any division) to a B.A. (Honors) candidate if he just gets the qualifying minimum marks only. So we can conclude that a person with just a B.A. degree from Delhi University may not be worth much academically, certainly not unless he is placed in the first or high second division.

E. "Mr. K. Bihari, M.A. II, Bhagalpur University."

Bhagalpur University is one of the few universities in India which admit private candidates for the examinations without insisting upon any residential requirements. Therefore, many persons who are working as clerks, stenographers, etc., appear at the examinations without adequate preparation. They usually study a few "made-easys" and sometimes manage to get through the examinations as well. It is necessary, therefore, to ask the candidate, in this case, whether he studied in the University as a regular student or whether he was just a private candidate.

Agra University

Agra University is essentially an affiliating university including nearly 103 colleges scattered and diverse. A few of these colleges are old and well-established. With the recent surge toward building up university centres and toward concentrating post-graduate work in the universities, Agra secured a campus and put up a library and two or three other buildings in the city of Agra. So far it has developed only two post-graduate departments, social science (including statistics) and Hindi. It has been doing recognized work in the field of sociology and anthropology. Perhaps one reason why this University centre has not made more progress is because it is over-burdened by affiliated colleges. In spite of its limitations, Agra University has a large number of Ph.D. candidates. There are three large colleges in the city of Agra, all offering post-graduate work, which have made a move, apparently abortive, to establish themselves as a unitary university.

Name and Address	AGRA UNIVERSITY, Agra, Uttar Pradesh.
Founded	1927
Type	Teaching and Affiliating. Co-educational.
Faculties	Arts, Science, Agriculture, Commerce, Engineering, Law, Medicine, Technology, Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry.
Medium of Examination	English and Hindi in B.A., M.A., B.Com., M.Com., and B.T.; English in others.
Number of University Teaching Departments	2 University institutions.
Number of Affiliated Colleges	101
Total Student Enrolment	53,142
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	...
University Teaching Staff	...
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:17.1
University Library	66,702

Department	Established	Degrees Offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph.D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	

Institute of Social Sciences

	1956							
Economics		M.A., Ph.D.	—	26	2	—	—	51 D.Litt. 3
Social Work		M.S.W.	86	—	3	—	—	—
Sociology		M.A., Ph.D.	89	41	6	—	—	11 D.Litt. 1
Statistics		M.Sc.	52	—	3	—	—	—

K. M. Institute of Hindi Studies & Linguistics

	1953							
Hindi		B.Litt., M.Litt. (Hindi Spl.)	38	39	3	—	—	70 D.Litt. 3
Comparative Literature		M.A., Ph.D.	—	29	5	—	—	...
Linguistics		M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.	15	24		—	—	2
Sanskrit		M.A., Ph.D.	—	9	3	—	—	11 D.Litt. 2

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Institute of Social Sciences, Agra	Saksena, R.N., M.A., Ph.D., D. Litt., (Dir.-Prof.). B.P. Adhikari, D.Sc.
K.M. Institute of Hindi Studies and Linguistics, Agra	Prasad, B.N., M.A., Ph.D.

COLLEGES PROVIDING POST-GRADUATE COURSES

-
1. Almora Degree College, Almora.
 - †2. Agra College, Agra.
 - †3. Balwant Rajput College, Agra.
 - †4. Barahseni College, Aligarh.
 5. Bareilly College, Bareilly.
 6. Bundelkhand College, Jhansi.
 - †7. Christ Church College, Kanpur.
 8. D.A.V. College, Bulandshahr.
 9. D.A.V. College, Dehradun.
 10. D.A.V. College, Kanpur.
 11. D.A.V. College, Muzaffarnagar.
 12. Dayanand Girls College, Kanpur.
 13. Dayanand Subhas National College, Unnao.
 14. Dayanand Vedic College, Orai.
 15. Dharam Samaj College, Aligarh.
 16. Digambar Jain College, Baraut (Meerut).
 17. Gokul Dass Girls College, Moradabad.
 - *18. Government Agricultural College, Kanpur.
 - *19. Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur.
 20. Hindu College, Moradabad.
 21. J.V. Jain College, Saharanpur.
 - †22. Jat Vedic College, Baraut (Meerut).
 23. Kashi Naresh Government College, Gyanpur (Varanasi).
 - †24. K.G.K. College, Moradabad.
 25. Kishori Raman College, Mathura.
 - †26. M.M.H. College, Ghaziabad.
 27. Maharaj Singh Degree College, Saharanpur.
 28. Meerut College, Meerut.
 29. Multanimal Modi College, Modinagar.
 30. N.R.E.C. College, Khurja.
 31. Nanak Chand Anglo-Sanskrit College, Meerut.
 - *32. Post-Graduate College of Animal Science, I.V.R.I., Izatnagar.
 33. Raghunath Girls' College, Meerut.
-

*Government colleges.

†Some data for these colleges are given separately.

34. Raja Mahendra Pratap Prem Vidyalaya College, Narsan (Saharanpur)
35. S.D. College, Muzaffarnagar.
36. S.M. College, Chandusi.
- *37. S.N. Medical College, Agra.
38. Sri Saraswati Vidyalaya College, Hapur (Meerut).
39. Sri Vardhman College, Bijnor.
40. St. John's College, Agra.
- †*41. Thakur Dev Singh Bisht Government College, Nainital.
- *42. U.P. College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Mathura.
43. V.S.S.D. College, Kanpur.
44. Vaish College, Shamli (Muzaffarnagar).
- †45. Women's Training College, Dayalbagh, Agra.
46. Yuvraj Dutta College, Lakhimpur Kheri.

*Government colleges.

†Some data for these colleges are given separately.

AGRA COLLEGE, Agra, Uttar Pradesh

Founded 1823

Affiliated College

Courses : B.A., M.A. (Economics, English, Hindi, History,
Mathematics, Philosophy, Politics, Sanskrit)
B.Sc., M.Sc. (Botany, Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics,
Zoology)

LL.B., LL.M.

Enrolment : 2115

Teaching Staff : 121

Library : 36,513

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-1961
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph. D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Botany	120	22	4	8	5	—	8
Sanskrit	55	13	8	3	1	—	—
Zoology	136	18	4	9	5	1	7

BALWANT RAJPUT COLLEGE, Agra, Uttar Pradesh Founded 1885

Affiliated College

Courses : B.A., M.A. (Economics, Education, English, Geography, Hindi, History, Mathematics, Philosophy, Politics, Psychology, Sanskrit)

B.Sc., M.Sc. (Botany, Chemistry, Physics, Zoology)

B.Sc., M.Sc. (Agriculture)

B.Com., M.Com.

Enrolment : (Bachelor's 790; Master's 778; Post-Master's 74)

Teaching Staff : 120

Library : 29,084

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-1961
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph. D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Agricultural							
Economics & Extension	250	61	1	4	2	—	3
Animal Husbandry & Dairying	219	22	5	8	1	3	—
Botany	325	42	4	10	2	1	3
Chemistry	178	29	1	10	2	—	1
Commerce	116	110	10	6	4	—	5
Education	84	18	1	10	2	4	—
Hindi & Sanskrit	212	25	15	7	4	—	15
Horticulture	100	23	2	5	1	3	—
Psychology	40	36	—	3	—	—	—
Zoology	97	31	2	8	2	1	—

BARAHSENI COLLEGE, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh

Founded 1945

Affiliated College

Courses : B.A., M.A. (Economics, English, Geography, Hindi,
History, Political Science, Sanskrit,
Sociology)

B.Com., M.Com.

LL.B.

Teaching Staff : 42

Library : 14,540

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-1961
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph. D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Commerce	112	86	—	5	—	—	—
Economics	121	30	—	5	1	2	2
English	318	29	—	6	—	—	—
Geography	129	30	—	4	—	—	—
Hindi	156	16	—	3	1	—	—
History	20	9	—	2	—	—	—
Political Science	84	16	5	3	1	—	—
Psychology	63	26	—	3	—	—	—
Sanskrit	53	7	—	2	1	—	—
Sociology	77	62	—	3	1	—	—

CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh Founded 1866

Affiliated College

Courses : B.A., M.A. (Economics, English, Hindi, Mathematics,
Political Science, Sociology)

B.Sc.

Enrolment : 1012 (Bachelor's 681; Master's 333)

Teaching Staff : 54

Library : 15,709

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-1961
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph. D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Botany	150	6	2	5	3	1	—
Chemistry	450	8	—	9	2	—	—
Economics	153	88	—	3	1	—	—
English	100	60	—	8	1	2	—
Mathematics	310	45	—	6	—	—	—
Sociology	200	120	1	4	—	—	—

D.S.B. GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, Naini Tal, Uttar Pradesh

Founded 1951

Affiliated College

Courses : B.A., M.A. (Economics, English, Geography, History,
Mathematics, Political Science, Sanskrit)

B.Sc., M.Sc. (Botany, Chemistry, Mathematics, Zoology)

B.Com., M.Com.

Enrolment : 624 (Bachelor's 443; Master's 181)

Teaching Staff : 57

Library : 23,400

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-1961
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph. D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Botany	80	14	3	5	2	2	3
Chemistry	233	21	3	9	6	1	2
Economics	135	33	3	4	3	—	—
History	77	14	—	3	2	—	—
Mathematics	160	18	1	5	3	1	1
Physics	150	25	5	6	1	2	1
Political Science	98	7	5	3	1	—	3
Sanskrit	24	3	2	2	1	—	—
Zoology	84	26	1	5	3	—	1

Affiliated College

Courses : B.A., M.A. (Economics, Hindi, Political Science,
Sociology)

B.Sc.

B.Sc. (Agriculture)

Department	Teaching Staff			Enrolment			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-1961
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph. D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Agricultural							
Economics	260	30	—	5	—	—	—
Agronomy	505	35	—	5	—	—	—
Animal							
Husbandry	472	23	—	5	—	—	—
Botany	507	22	—	8	1	—	—
Chemistry	587	24	—	7	1	—	—

K.G.K. COLLEGE, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh

Founded 1940

Affiliated College

Courses : B.A., M.A. (English, Economics, Geography, Hindi, History, Philosophy, Political Science, Sanskrit, Sociology)

LL.B.

Enrolment : 970 (Bachelor's 477; Master's 383; LL.B. 89; Post-Master's 21)

Teaching Staff : 38

Library : 18,716

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-1961
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph. D. qualifications	With foreign training	
English Literature	—	46	2	6	—	—	—
Geography	123	51	4	3	—	—	1
Hindi	220	20	20	3	2	—	4
History	60	10	4	2	1	—	—
Political Science	126	37	1	2	—	—	—
Psychology	80	52	2	3	2	—	—
Sanskrit	65	14	3	2	1	—	4
Sociology	221	62	1	3	—	—	—

M.M.H. COLLEGE, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh

Founded 1943

Affiliated College

Courses : B.A., M.A. (Economics, English, Political Science)

B.Sc., M.Sc.

B.Com.

LL.B.

Enrolment : 2434 (Bachelor's : B.A. 522, B.Sc. 433, B.Com. 256;
LL.B. 271; Master's : M.A. 848, M.Sc. 94; Post-
Master's 10)

Teaching Staff : 63

Library : 12,000

WOMEN'S TRAINING COLLEGE, Dayalbagh, Agra, Uttar Pradesh

Founded 1947

Affiliated College

Courses : B.A. (Drawing & Painting, Economics, English, Hindi,
Home Science, Music, Psychology, Political Science,
Sociology)

B.T., M.Ed. (Education)

Enrolment : 176 (Bachelor's 75, B.T. 84; Master's 12; Post-Master's 5)

Teaching Staff : 23

Library : 8078

Aligarh Muslim University

This University was established for the development of the Muslim community; but it has been the policy of the University to increase the numbers both of the non-Muslim staff and student body. It is a residential university with good buildings and a unified campus. It does not affiliate other colleges, even colleges located in the city of Aligarh. The Women's College is part of the University although not on the same campus. This is one of the four universities supported by the Central Government and it has had considerable opportunity to experiment, for example, with general education. Dr. Zakir Hussain, the well-known educationist, now Vice-President of India, was for some time Vice-Chancellor of this University. Unfortunately, communal and other politics have to some extent presented it with a problem.

Name and Address	ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh.
Founded	1920
Type	Teaching and Residential. Co-educational.
Faculties	Arts, Science, Commerce, Engineering & Technology, Law, Medicine, Theology.
Medium of Examination	Urdu in Bachelor of Unani Medicine & Surgery; English, Hindi and Urdu in Pre- University Arts and Commerce; English in others.
Number of University Teaching Departments	26
Number of Affiliated Colleges	1 Constituent College (Women's College).
Total Student Enrolment	4907
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	...
University Teaching Staff	388
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:12.6
University Library	182,059

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph.D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Arabic and Islamic Studies	1920 1952	B.A., M.A., Ph.D.	10	14	10	5	5	1
Botany	1920	B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D.	32	8	12	3	2	2
Chemistry	1920	B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.	72	15	19	14	8	5
Civil Engineering	1944	B.Sc.	—	—	29	2	5	—
Commerce	1946	B.Com., M.Com., Ph.D., and Dip. in Bus. Admn.	44	28	9	1	2	2
Economics	1920	B.A., M.A., Ph.D.	44	15	14	3	6	1
Education	1935	B.Ed., M.Ed., Ph.D.	16	—	15	2	6	—
Electrical Engineering	1944	B.Sc., Dip. in Engg.	—	—	20	1	1	—
English	1920	B.A., M.A., Ph.D.	35	8	21	6	8	—
Geography	1933	B.A., B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D.	71	20	11	4	4	—
Geology	1950	B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D.	15	5	5	2	3	1
Hindi & Sanskrit	1932	B.A., M.A., Ph.D.	26	27	14	9	...	3
History	1920	B.A., M.A., Ph.D.	22	9	10	4	4	... 3
Law	1920	LL.B., LL.M.	15	—	6	2	3	—
Mathematics & Statistics	1920	B.A., M.A. (Math.), M.A. (Stat.), B.Sc., M.Sc. (Math.), M.Sc. (Stat.), Ph.D., Dip. in Stat.	70	12	16	7	3	1

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph.D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post-Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Mechanical Engineering	1944	B.Sc., Dip. in Engg.	—	—	23	—	3	—
Ophthalmology	1952	D.O.M.S.	12	—	8	—	4	—
Persian	1920	B.A., M.A., Ph.D.	9	6	5	4	2	—
Philosophy & Psychology	1920	B.A., M.A., Ph.D.	32	18	12	4	4	2
Physics	1920	B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D.	43	22	18	10	6	4
Political Science	1949	B.A., M.A., Ph.D., Dip. in Foreign Affairs.	46	21	11	2	1	3
Shia Theology	1920	B.Th., M.Th.	1	2	4	1	1	—
Suni Theology	1920	—do—	1	...	4	...	1	—
Unani Tib & Surgery	1942	B.A.	—	—	18	—	1	—
Urdu	1932	B.A., M.A., Ph.D.	35	20	11	7	1	2
Zoology	1932	B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D.	30	22	10	7	7	1
Applied Science	...	...	—	—	19	1	2	—
Library Science		Cert. Lib. Sc.	—	—	4	—	1	—
G. Education Course			—	—	14	2	3	—

Total number of students taking final Bachelor's examination (B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.) — 484

First Division — 16

Second Division — 174

Third Division — 115

Passed (without Division) 2

Failed — 177

NUMBER OF SENIOR AND JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWS
AND RESEARCH SCHOLARS

Department	No. of Junior Research Fellows	No. of Research Scholars
Arabic	1	14
Botany	—	8
Chemistry	1	36
Commerce	2	2
Economics	—	15
English	—	8
Geography	1	25
Geology	—	25
Hindi	1	22
History	1	9
Mathematics & Statistics	1	17
Persian	1	6
Philosophy & Psychology	—	12
Physics	2	25
Political Science	—	21
Sanskrit	—	5
Shia Theology	—	1
Suni Theology	—	1
Urdu	—	20
Zoology	1	27

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Arabic & Islamic Studies	Allem, A., Ph.D. Berl., B.A.
Botany	Chowdhury, K.A., M.S. Syr., D.Sc. Edin., F.N.I.
Chemistry	Kidwai, A.R., B.Sc. Famia, M.S. Ill., Ph.D. Corn. (Biochem.), Reader, Actg. Hd. of Dept.
Commerce	Farooquee, Q.H., M.A. B.Com. Luck., M.Sc. (Econ) London. Reader, Actg. Hd. of Dept.
Economics	Khan, M.S., A.M. Mich., M.A., Reader, Actg. Hd. of Dept.
Education	Mujib, A., M.Sc., M.Ed., Ph.D. Col.
English	Bose, A., M.A. Dacca, D.Phil. Oxon. Hosain, S.M., M.A.
Geography	Rizvi, S.M.T., B.A., Ph.D. Lond., M.A. LL.B.
Geology	Gauju, P.N., M.Sc. Ban., Ph.D. Luck., & Durh. (Reader).
Hindi & Sanskrit	Sharma, H.L., M.A. Ph.D. Agra, D. Litt. Nag.
History	Hasan, S.N., M.A. Alld., D.Phil. Oxon., F.R. Hist. S.
Law	Rahman, H., S.J.D. Penn., B.A. LL.B. (Reader).
Mathematics & Statistics	Shah, S.M., M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt. Lond.
Persian	Ahmad, N., Ph.D., D. Litt., Luck. Dipl. Teheran (Reader).
Philosophy & Psychology	Umrauddin, M., M.A. Calc. & Alig., B.T.

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS (Contd.)

Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Physics	Gill, P.S., M.S. Calif., Ph.D. Chic., F.N.I.
Political Science	Sultan, C.M., M.A. Luck.
Urdu	Suroor, A.A., M.A.
Zoology	Mirza, M.B., Dr. Phil. Nat. Fran., B.Sc. Bom.
Medicine	Latif, H.A., Shifa-ul-Mulk Luck.
Ophthalmology	Shukla, B.R., B.Sc., M.B.B.S. Luck.
Unani Tib & Surgery	Latif, H.A., Shifa-ul-Mulk Luck.
Theology	Naqvi, M.A.N. (Reader).
Suni Theology	Akbarabadi, M.S.A., M.A. (Reader).

College of Engineering and Technology

Applied Science	Siddiqi, O.A., M.Sc. (Reader).
Civil Engineering	Chakko, K.C., Ph.D.
Electrical Engineering	Saha, N.C., B.Sc. Glas., M.Sc. Ph.D. Manc.
Mechanical Engineering	Sen, S.B.

University Polytechnic

Applied Science	Huda, N., M.Sc. Dacca (Lectr.).
Civil Engineering	Hasan, A.A.Z., B.Sc. (Engg.). (Reader).
Electrical Engineering	Alhashmi, H.A., B.Sc. (Engg.) (Lectr.).

Allahabad University

Though originally founded in 1887 as an affiliating and examining body, the Allahabad University was transformed into a unitary and residential body in 1922. At that time, it lost its affiliating character to Agra University. The associated colleges are limited to those in the city of Allahabad. A well-known institution named the Allahabad Agricultural Institute which was founded by Mr. Sam Higginbottom, an American missionary, is now associated with the University. The University has a special course and gives a diploma in Local Self Government. This was one of the foremost universities in India, but for a variety of reasons its progress has suffered a set-back in recent times. Attempts are, however, being made, and with some success, to develop its post-graduate and research activities. Its department of Ancient Indian History and Archaeology is outstanding. This department has successfully undertaken archaeological investigation at Kasumbi.

Name and Address	ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Founded	1887
Type	Teaching and Residential. Co-educational.
Faculties	Arts, Science, Commerce, Law.
Medium of Examination	English and Hindi in B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.; English in others.
Number of University Teaching Departments	22 (All teaching at Master's and Post- Master's level is confined to the University Teaching Departments. They also conduct courses at the B.A. level.)
Number of Associated Colleges	4
Total Student Enrolment	9,677
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	7,555
University Teaching Staff	264
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:20.8
University Library	197,792

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph.D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post-Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Ancient History Culture & Archaeology	1955	D.Phil., D. Litt.	24	2	11	—	—	—
Arabic & Persian	1922	B.A., M.A., D. Phil., D. Litt.	16	2	6	—	—	2
Botany	1922	B.Sc., M.Sc., D.Phil., D.Sc.	46	30	13	—	—	5
Chemistry	1922	B.Sc., M.Sc., D.Phil., D.Sc.	76	73	24	—	—	38 D.Sc. 1
Commerce	1923	B. Com, M.Com., D.Phil., D.Litt.	212	26	16	—	—	—
Economics	1922	B.A., M.A., D.Phil., D.Litt.	200	12	18	—	—	—
Education	1942	M.Ed., D.Phil., D.Litt.	26	2	7	—	—	1
English	1922	B.A., M.A., D.Phil., D. Litt.	118	11	29	—	—	—
Fine Arts	1958	(Only B.A.)						
Geography	1941	B.A., M.A., D.Phil., D. Litt.	117	—	7	—	—	2
Hindi	1922	B.A., M.A., D. Phil., D. Litt.	206	22	18	—	—	12
History	1922	B.A., M.A., D. Phil., D. Litt.	185	12	8	—	—	3

Department	Established	Degree offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph.D.'s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post-Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Home Science	1958	(Only B.A. Arts, & B.Sc.)						
Law	1922	LL.B., LL.M., LL.D.	18	—	12	—	—	—
Mathematics	1922	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., M.Sc., D.Phil., D.Sc.	221	13	15	—	—	4 D.Sc. 1
Military Science	1922	(only B.A. & B.Sc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy	1922	B.A., M.A., D. Phil., D. Litt.	104	10	11	—	—	6
Physics & Applied Physics	1922	B.Sc., M.Sc., M.Sc. (Tech.), Dip. in Photography, D. Phil., D. Litt.	115	24	25	—	—	6
Politics	1922	B.A., M.A. (Diplomacy & Pol.), D. Phil., D.Litt.	133	—	13	—	—	5
Psychology		M.Sc., D.Phil.	12	3	2	—	—	—
Sanskrit	1922	B.A., M.A., D.Phil., D. Litt.	70	—	10	—	—	3
Urdu	1922	B.A., M.A., D.Phil., D. Litt.	14	2	6	—	—	2
Zoology	1922	B.Sc., M.Sc., D.Phil., D.Sc.	47	—	13	—	—	10

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Ancient History, Culture and Archaeology	Sharma, G.R., M.A. (Offg. Prof.).
Arabic & Persian	Hasan, S., M.A., Ph.D. Lond.
Botany	Tandon, R.N., M.Sc., Ph.D. Lond.
Chemistry	Ghosh, S., D.Sc.
Chinese	Kuang, C.H., M.A. Ph.D., Delhi (Asstt. Prof.).
Commerce	Agarwala, A.N., M.A., B.Com., D. Litt.
Economics	Mehta, J.K., M.A.
Education	Adaval, S.B., M.A. M.Ed., D. Phil. (Asstt. Prof.).
English	Mehrotra, K.K., M.A., B.Litt., Oxon.
Fine Arts	Kochak, U.S., M.Sc. (Asstt. Prof.).
French and German	Junius, M.M. (German) (Asstt. Prof.). Mittra, A.K., B.A., D.U. Paris (Asstt. Prof.).
Geography	Khan, M.N., M.A., D.Phil., (Offg. Prof.).
Hindi	Varma, R.K., M.A., Ph.D.
History	Saksena, B.P., M.A., Ph.D., Lond.
Home Science	Vyas, K.D., B.Sc., M.B.B.S. (Asstt. Prof.).
Law	Tripathi, P.K., J.S.D., Col., LL.M. Tewari, R.B., J.S.D., Yale, B.A. LL.M. (Offg. Prof.).
Mathematics	Chaudhari, R.N., M.A. Camb. (Offg. Prof.).
Military Science	Khanna, D.D., B.A., LL.B., (Asstt. Prof.).
Philosophy	Kaul, R.N., M.A. B.Litt., Oxon.
Physics	...
Physics, Applied	Ghosh, S.N., D.Sc.
Political Science	Lal, A.B., M.A.
Russian	Sen-Gupta, S.C., M.Sc. (Asstt. Prof.).
Sanskrit	Chaturvedi, S.P., M.A.
Urdu	Naseer, Mrs. F.F., M.A., D.Litt. (Offg. Prof.).
Zoology	Srivastava, M.D.L., D.Sc.

Andhra University

Andhra University located in Waltair overlooking the Bay of Bengal is a university for the Telugus. It affiliates a number of colleges in the area but it reserves to itself the honors and post-graduate teaching. At the same time it does not have B.A. Pass students on its campus. It is physically well developed. For some years Andhra University has emphasized science courses more than arts. Its department of Oceanography is outstanding in this part of the world. Its departments of Botany, Physics and Zoology are quite well known.

Name and Address	ANDHRA UNIVERSITY, Waltair, Andhra Pradesh.
Founded	1926
Type	Teaching and Affiliating. Co-educational.
Faculties	Arts, Science, Agriculture, Commerce, Engineering, Fine Arts, Law, Medicine, Oriental Learning and Teaching.
Medium of Examination	English.
Number of University	Nil.
Teaching Departments	5 University Colleges. (The teaching function of the University is discharged through the 5 University Colleges, all at Waltair.)
Number of Affiliated Colleges	46
Total Student Enrolment	28,946
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	2,838 (University Colleges).
University Teaching Staff	286
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:15.3
University Library	87,941 volumes.

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph.D. conferred by the department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post-Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Anthropology	1961	B.A. (Spl.), M.A., Ph.D.	20	—	2	—	—	—
Botany	1945	B.Sc. (Spl.), M.Sc., D.Sc.	35	20	16	6	4	1
Chemistry	1932	B.Sc. (Spl.), M.Sc., D.Sc.	45	16	23	8	3	6
Commerce	1934	B. Com. M.Com.,(Spl.) Ph.D.	109	9	10	3	1	1
Economics	1931	B.A. (Spl.), M.A., Ph.D.	59	1	9	4	2	—
English	1945	B.A. (Spl.), M.A., Ph.D.	63	8	15	3	1	—
Geology & Applied Geology	1941	B.Sc. (Spl.), M.Sc., Ph.D.	59	18	17	9	2	5
Geo-Physics	1948	B.Sc. (Spl.), M.Sc., D.Sc., Ph.D.	57	3	9	6	5	6 D.Sc.
History & Political Science	1931	B.A. (Spl.), M.A., Ph.D.	63	12	10	2	1	—
Law	1945	B.L., M.L.	8	—	7	1	1	—
Mathematics	1932	B.A. (Spl.), M.A., Ph.D.	34	4	12	2	1	2
Mathematics	1932	B.Sc. (Spl.), M.Sc., D.S.c., Ph.D.	33	4	12	—	—	—

NUMBER OF SENIOR AND JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWS
AND RESEARCH SCHOLARS IN EACH DEPARTMENT

Department	Senior Res. Fellows	Junior Res. Fellows	Research Scholars
Botany	—	—	9
Chemistry	—	—	30
Commerce	—	—	2
Economics	—	—	5
English	—	—	8
Engineering	—	—	1
Geology	—	—	7
Geophysics	—	—	3
History & Politics	—	—	4
Mathematics	—	—	4
Mathematical Statistics	—	—	2
Meteorology & Oceanography	—	—	14
Pharmacy	—	—	2
Philosophy	—	—	8
Physics	—	—	33
Applied Physics	—	—	3
Nuclear Physics	—	—	6
Sanskrit			6
Social Work, Rural Development & Cooperation	—	—	—
Statistics	—	—	2
Technology	—	—	17
Telugu	—	—	9
Zoology	—	—	5

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

University College of Arts and Commerce

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Commerce	Das, K.K., B. Com. Lond., D.S.C. Harv.
Economics and Sociology	Sarveswara Rao, B., M.A., Ph.D. Lond.
English	Srinivasa Iyengar, K.R., M.A., D. Litt.
French and German	Krishnamachari, S.T., Certdelangue Francaise Paris, D.L.A. Berl., B.A. B.L., (Reader, Hd. of Deptt.) of Mod. European Languages (Other than English).
History and Politics	Ramachandriah, O., M.A., Ph.D. (Reader, Actg. Hd. of Deptt.).
Mathematics	Ramaswamy, V., B.A., Ph.D. Camb.
Philosophy	Satchidanandamurty, K., B.A., Ph.D.
Rural Studies, Co-operation and Sociology	Subrahmanyam Naidu, M.A.
Sanskrit	...
Statistics	Nagabhushnam, K., M.A. Fil. Lic. D.Fil., Stockholm.
Telugu	Somayaji, G.J., M.A., L.T. Vidwan P.O.L. Madr.
Theatre Arts	Gopalaswamy, K.V., M.A. Oxon.

Jeypore Vikrama Deo College of Science and Technology

Applied Physics	Krishnaswami Chetti, S.T., D.I.C., M.Sc.
Chemistry	Gopala Rao, G., D.Sc., Alld.
	Raghava Rao, B.S.V., M.Sc., Ph.D. Lond.

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Geophysics	Krishnan, M.S., D.I.C., Ph.D., Lond., M.A. Madr., F.N.I. Rama Rao, B.S., D.I.C., Ph.D. Lond., D.Sc. Ramanadham, R., D.I.C., Ph.D. Lond., M.Sc.
Pharmacy	Rangaswamy, S., M.A., Ph.D.
Physics	Raman, Sir C.V., M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S. (Hon. Prof.). Rao, K.R., M.A., D.Sc., Lond. Ramachandra Rao, B., D.Sc.
Physics, Mathematical	Meenakshi Sundaram, S., M.A., D.Sc. Venkatarayudu, T. , M.A., Ph.D.

Jeypore Vikrama Deo College of Science and Technology

Physics, Nuclear	Swami Gnananda, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.P.
Technology	Venkata Rao, C., D.I.C., M.Sc., Ph.D.

Erskine College of Natural Sciences

Botany	Venkateswarlu, J., Ph.D., Camb., D.Sc.
Geology	Mahadevan, C., M.A., D.Sc.
Zoology	Ganapati, P.N., D.Sc.

University College of Law

College of Law	Raman, S.V., B.A., M.L.,
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Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
<i>University College of Engineering</i>	
Engineering, Civil	Krishnamacharyulu, K., D.I.C., M.Sc. Lond.
Engineering, Electrical	Sitapathi Rao, D., D.I.C., B.A., M.Sc. (Eng.) Lond. (Reader, Head of the Deptt.).
Engineering, Mechanical	Appa Rao, K.V., B.E. (Reader).
Mathematics	Sastry, J.B., B.E.

COLLEGES PROVIDING UPTO POST-GRADUATE COURSES

- *1. Agricultural College, Bapatla.
- *2. Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam.
- 3. Erskine College of Natural Science, Waltair.
- *4. Government Training College, Rajahmundry.
- 5. Jeypore Vikramadeo College of Science and Technology, Waltair.
- *6. Medical College, Guntur.
- 7. University College of Arts and Commerce, Waltair.
- 8. University College of Engineering, Waltair.
- 9. University College of Law, Waltair.

*Government Colleges.

Annamalai University

Annamalai University, although it has a post office Annamalai-nagar, is in the small town Chidambaram. This town is famous for the great Shiva temple which is just near the University campus and which permeates the atmosphere of the University. It is a residential university with many very good buildings and ample space. It has especial facilities in marine biology and has developed a marine biology station at Porto Novo on the Bay of Bengal a few miles north of the University. Its Chemistry Department is above average. Its departments of Physics, Botany and Zoology are well developed. It has also a reputed department of Linguistics which specializes in Dravidian linguistics.

Name and Address	ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY, Annamalainagar, Madras State.
Founded	1929
Type	Teaching and Residential. Co-educational.
Faculties	Arts, Science, Education, Engineering & Technology, Fine Arts and Oriental Studies.
Medium of Examination	English except in Music where the regional language (Tamil) or the language studied is allowed.
Number of University Teaching Departments	26
Number of Affiliated Colleges	...
Total Student Enrolment	3,251
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	3,251
University Teaching Staff	297
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:12.7
University Library	1,50,620

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph.D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post-Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Agriculture	1951	B.Sc. (Ag), M.Sc. (Ag), Ph.D.	8	4	15	1	1	—
Botany	1931	B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.	25	6	9	2	—	2
Chemistry	1929	-do-	35	3	16	4	1	6
Commerce	1955	B.Com., M.Com., M. Litt.	29	—	8	—	—	—
Economics	1929	B.A., M.A., M.Litt., Ph.D., D.Litt.	42	1	11	1	1	—
Education	1953	B. Ed., 1962 M. Ed., Ph. D.	7	4	9	—	1	—
Engineering	1945	B.E. (Civil, Elec. & Mech. Engg., Public Health and Structural Engg.)	2	—	50	—	2	—
English	1929	B.A., M.A., M.Litt., Ph.D., D.Litt.	14	—	20	1	—	1
French & German	1953	Cert. course	...	...	...	...	...	...
Geology	1953	B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D.	25	1	7	—	—	—
Hindi & Urdu	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	—
History & Politics	1929	B.A., M.A., M.Litt., Ph.D., D.Litt.	10	1	7	1	1	2
Linguistics	1960	M.A., M.Litt., Ph.D.	—	—	12	—	—	—
Marine Biology	1960	B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.	—	—	3	2	—	—
Music	1932	B. Mus., Sangitha Bushana Title Tamil Music Cert.	—	—	11	—	—	—

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph.D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Mathematics	1929	B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.	40	—	12	3	1	2
Painting	1955	Dip. in Painting, Drawing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy	1929	B.A., M.A., M.Litt., Ph.D., D.Litt.	7	2	5	1	1	—
Physical Education	1929	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Physics	1929	B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.	48	3	15	5	—	4
Sanskrit	1929	B.O.L., M.O.L., Vidwan Title, Siromani Title, Diploma in Teaching, M. Litt., Ph.D.	1	1	6	1	—	—
Social Sciences	1953	B.A., M.A., M.Litt., Ph.D.	37	3	5	1	1	—
Statistics	1954	B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D.	15	1	7	1	—	—
Tamil (Arts)	1929	B.A., B.Sc., M.A., M.Litt., Ph.D.	24	1	13	—	—	—
Tamil (Oriental)	1953	B.O.L., M.O.L., M.Litt., Ph.D.	5	1	12	—	—	—
Tamil (Research)	1942	...	—	—	11	—	—	—
Technology	1945	B.E. (Chem), M.Sc.	6	1	18	1	1	—
Zoology	1931	B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.	27	2	13	2	1	2

Total number of students taking final Bachelor's examination (B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.) — 233

First Division 25

Second Division 55

Third Division 66

Failed 87

**NUMBER OF SENIOR AND JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWS
AND RESEARCH SCHOLARS**

Department	No. of Senior Research Fellows	No. of Junior Research Fellows	No. of Research Scholars
Agriculture	2	—	8
Botany	2	—	7
Chemistry	10	1	20
Commerce	—	1	1
Economics	—	—	6
Education	—	—	4
Engineering	—	—	4
English	—	—	—
Geology	—	—	4
History	—	2	8
Linguistics	—	5	4
Marine Biology	2	5	9
Mathematics	2	—	8
Philosophy and Psychology	—	1	6
Physics	8	4	16
Sanskrit	—	5	5
Sociology	—	—	5
Statistics	2	—	6
Tamil (Arts)	—	—	15
Tamil (Oriental)	—	—	4
Technology	—	1	6
Zoology	6	—	18

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Agriculture	Rangaswami, G., Ph.D. (Rutgers), B.Sc.(Ag) Seshaiya, R.V., M.A. (Prof.-Dir).
Botany	Singh, T.C.N., D.Sc.
Chemistry	Baliah, V., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Stan.)
Commerce	Ramachandran, N., B.A., B.L. Madr. (Reader)
Dravidian Philosophy	Shanmugam Pillai, M., M.A., M.Litt. (Reader)
Economics	Sonachalam, K.S., M.A.
Education	Ramanujachari, R., M.A.
English	Duraiswami, M.S., M.A. Subrahmanya Ayyar, A.C., M.A. (Addtl. Prof.)
French & German	Tamby, T.P., B.A. (Reader)
Geology	Muthuswami, T.N., M.A.
History & Politics	Sathianatha Ayyar, R., M.A.
Mathematics	Ganapati Ayyar, V., M.A., D.Sc.
Music	Dandapani Desigar, M.M. Rajamanickam Pillai (Violin) (Addtl. Prof.)
Painting	Madhava Menon, K. (Artist)
Philosophy	Adinarayan, S.P., M.A., Ph.D. Lond.
Physical Education	Shanmugasundaram, S., B.A.
Physics	Visvanathan, R.K., M.A. (Reader)
Sanskrit	Venkateswaran, C.S., M.A., Ph.D., Siromani.
Sociology	Cornelius, Miss Mercy, M.A. Col., M.Sc., Ed.D. Mich., B.A. L.T.

Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Statistics	Rangaswami Ayyar, K., M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D.
Tamil Arts	Meenakshisundaram, T.P., M.A., B.L., M.O.L.
Tamil (Oriental)	Ramanathan Chettiar, L.P.K., Vidwan Pandita.
Tamil (Research)	Subramania Pillai, G., M.A., B.L., Vidwan.
Urdu and Hindi	Rasool, S.G., Adile-i-Fazil Pravenna Madr. (Hindi) Lectr.
Zoology	Govindan, P., M.A., Ph.D. Mich.
	<i>Engineering</i>
Civil Engineering	Venkatesan, L., M.S., Colorado, B.E.
Electrical Engineering	Balasundaram, V., M.A. (Reader)
General	Rangachari, S., M.A. (Lectr.)
Mechanical Engineering	Paul, Lt.-Col. S., B.E.
	Rajaram, C., B.A., B.E.
Technology	Palaniappan, N.P., M.Sc., M.Sc. Tech., Manc.
	Lakshmanan, S., Ph.D. Lond., MSc. (Tech) (Addtnl. Prof.)

Banaras Hindu University

Banaras Hindu University was founded originally as a centre for the study of the Hindu shastras and the Sanskrit literature, although it had all the usual university departments. (There is also in the City of Banaras the Sanskrit College, unaffiliated, which has recently been made into a Sanskrit University.) The initial growth of the University was due to the efforts of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, a great nationalist and champion of Hindu revivalism. The University is now largely secular in character. Banaras University has a magnificent campus about five or six miles from the city with a large number of modern buildings, of the same style and architecture, presenting an attractive appearance. It is known not merely for its College of Indology and its work in Indian Philosophy, but is also highly developed in technology and in mining and metallurgy. Its work in engineering is recognized. It has research facilities in all its departments. It maintains an International House for the residence of foreign students. This is one of the four "central universities" under the direct financing and planning of the Central Government.

Name and Address	BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY, Varanasi-5, Uttar Pradesh.
Founded	1916
Type	Teaching and Residential.
Faculties	Arts, Science, Law, Medicine & Surgery (Ayurveda), Music & Fine Arts, Oriental Learning, Technology, Theology.
Medium of Examination	English and Hindi in B.A., M.A., B.Sc., B.Com., M. Com., B.Ed., M.Ed., LL.B. and Ayurveda; Hindi in Music and Fine Arts; English in others.
Number of University Teaching Departments	14 Constituent Colleges, 7 Affiliated Colleges
Number of Affiliated Colleges	7
Total Student Enrolment	6,070
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	...
University Teaching Staff	...
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:9.3
University Library	2,93,693

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph.D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Agriculture		B.Sc. (Ag.), M.Sc., (Ag). Ph.D., D.Sc.	69	8	23	...	...	3
Art & Architecture		B.A., M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.	3	6	2	...	...	1
A.I.H.C. & Ar.		B.A., M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.	53	4	7	...	...	1
Botany		B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.	25	—	9	...	...	1
Chemistry		B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.	80	20	24	...	...	4
Commerce		B. Com., M. Com., Ph.D., D.Litt.	79	2	13	...	...	—
Education		B.Ed., M.Ed., Ph.D., D.Litt.	11	2	15	...	...	—
Economics		B.A., M.A., Ph.D., D. Litt.	91	3	9	...	...	1
English		B.A., M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.	60	1	15	...	...	—
Geography		B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.	3	4	11	...	...	—
Geology		B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.	34	3	14	...	...	1
Geophysics		M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.	23	—	3	...	...	—
Hindi		B.A., M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.	113	2	12	...	...	6

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph.D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
History		B.A., M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.	84	—	10	...	...	—
Law		LL.B., LL.M.	10	—	11	...	...	—
Mathematics		B.A., M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.	88	6	16	...	...	—
Music & Fine Arts		B.Mus., M.Mus., D.Mus.	5	—	22	...	...	—
Persian		B.A., M.A., Ph.D., D. Litt.	2	—	2	...	...	—
Pharmaceutics		B. Pharm., M.Pharm., Ph.D., D.Sc.	17	2	13	...	...	—
Philosophy & Psychology		B.A., M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.	136	6	12	...	...	4
Indian Philosophy and Religion		B.A., M.A., Ph.D., D. Litt.	3	2	2	...	...	1
Physics		B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.	40	7	19	...	...	2
Political Science		B.A., M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.	82	1	8	...	...	1
Sanskrit & Pali		B.A., M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.	47	4	9	...	...	4
Spectroscopy		M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.	20	4	4	...	...	—
Zoology		B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.	22	7	9	...	...	2

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph.D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Chem. Engg. & Chem. Technology		B.Sc., (Chem., Engg.), Ph.D., D.Sc.	—	4	16	...	...	3
Civil & Municipal Engineering		B.Sc. (Civil & Municipal Engg.), Ph.D., D.Sc.	—	—	11	...	...	—
Electrical Engg.		B.Sc. (Elec. Engg.), M.Sc. (Elec. Machine Design), Ph.D., D.Sc.	8	2	31	...	...	1
Metallurgical Engg.		B.Sc. (Met.), M.Sc. (Met.), Ph.D., D.Sc.	1	1	15	...	...	—
Mining Engg.		B.Sc. (Min.), M.Sc. (Min), Ph.D., D.Sc.	—	—	12	...	...	—
Mechanical Engg.		B.Sc. (Mech. Engg.), Ph.D., D.Sc.	—	—	34	...	...	—
Darshan		Shastri, Acharya, Chakravorti, Vachashpati	17	—	8	...	...	—
Mimansa & Dharma Shastra		—do—	4	—	10	...	...	—
Jyotish		—do—	7	—	3	...	...	—
Sahitya		—do—	10	—	6	...	...	—
Vyakaran		—do—	8	1	3	...	...	—

Total number of students taking final Bachelor's examination
(B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.)

	3,356
First Division	27
Second Division	483
Third Division	1,051
Pass	3
Failed	1,792

NUMBER OF SENIOR AND JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWS
AND RESEARCH SCHOLARS

Department	No. of Senior Research Fellows	No. of Junior Research Fellows
Agriculture	—	1
Botany	—	5
Chemistry	2	8
Engineering	—	4
Geology	—	3
Geophysics	—	1
Mathematics	—	1
Mining & Metallurgy	1	1
Organic Chemistry	1	3
Pharmaceutics	—	3
Physics	—	3
Spectroscopy	—	6
Technology	—	2

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES OF THE UNIVERSITY

Kharati Mahavidyalaya (College of Indology Varanasi)

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Ancient Indian History, Culture, and Archaeology	Narain, A.K., M.A., Ph.D.
Art and Architecture	Agarwala, V.S., M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.
Sanskrit and Pali	Kant, S., D.Phil. Oxon., M.A., Ph.D.
Indo-Sumerian Studies	...
Indian Philosophy and Religion	Devraja, N.K., M.A., Ph.D.

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
<i>Central Hindu College, Varanasi</i>	
Philosophy	Murti, T.R.V., M.A., D.Litt.
History	Tripathi, R.S., M.A., Ph.D. Lond.
English	...
Political Science	Verma, K.L., M.A.
Mathematics	Brij Mohan, M.A., D.Sc.
Economics	Rathuri, A.S., M.A., D.Phil. Alld., Ph.D.,

COLLEGES PROVIDING UPTO POST-GRADUTE COURSES

1. Central Hindu College, Varanasi.
 2. College of Agriculture, Varanasi.
 3. College of Engineering, Varanasi.
 4. College of Indology, Varanasi.
 5. College of Medical Sciences, Varanasi.
 6. College of Mining and Metallurgy, Varanasi.
 7. College of Music and Fine Arts, Varanasi.
 8. College of Science, Varanasi.
 9. College of Technology, Varanasi.
 10. Law College, Varanasi.
 11. Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Varanasi.
 12. Teachers' Training College, Varanasi.
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Baroda University

Baroda University, although scarcely fifteen years old, is a well-developed institution with faculties in most of the important fields. It is interesting to note that the number of students in the Faculty of Science is greater than the number in the Faculty of Arts. Baroda has built in recent years a fine Department of Home Science, with two good buildings, to which the Ford Foundation has recently given a grant to develop Ph.D. work in this subject. It has one of the best schools of Social Work in India and an outstanding department of Education. It has both a faculty of Fine Arts and a faculty of Music, Dance and Dramatics. A very large number of the faculty of Baroda University have studied in the United States. The Faculty of Home Science in particular has been influenced by Americans and American methods. It has a separate department for General Education and has put serious effort into it. The Ford Foundation contributed a building for General Education. Its Department of Zoology is distinguished by the presence of an internationally known ornithologist.

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Name and Address	BARODA UNIVERSITY, Baroda-2, Gujarat State.
Founded	1949
Type	Teaching and Residential. Co-educational.
Faculties	Arts, Science, Commerce, Education and Psychology, Fine Arts, Home Science, Medicine, Social Work, Technology and Engineering.
Medium of Examination	English
Number of University Teaching Departments	9 Teaching Faculties (Arts, Commerce, Education and Psychology, Fine Arts, Home Science, Medicine, Science, Social Work, Technology and Engineering).
Number of Affiliated Colleges	5 constituent colleges.
Total Student Enrolment	8,663 (M.A. 450, Ph.D. 47)
University Teaching Staff	665
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:13.2
University Library (including constituent colleges)	275,538

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph.D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Archaeology & Ancient Indian Culture	1881	B.A., M.A., Ph.D.	19	1	10	2	1	—
Biochemistry	1881	M.Sc., Ph.D.	19	6	5	2	1	5
Botany	1881	B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D.,	17	2	8	2	2	1
Chemistry	1881	—do—	39	6	14	4	1	6
Commerce	1942	B.Com., M.Com., Ph.D.,	72	2	23	—	—	—
Economics	1881	B.A., M.A., Ph.D.,	40	2	10	5	2	1
English	1881	—do—	10	—	17	—	1	—
Fine Arts	1950	B.A. (Fine), M.A. (Fine), M.A. (Art. Edu.)	10	—	22	—	—	—
Geography	1881	B.A., B.Sc., M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D.,	9	—	6	—	1	—
Geology	1881	B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D.,	17	—	5	1	—	—
Gujarati	1881	B.A., M.A., Ph.D.,	33	2	9	4	—	2
Hindi	1881	—do—	14	—	7	1	—	—
History	1881	—do—	51	—	6	2	—	1

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph.D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Home Science	1950	B.Sc. (Home), M.Sc. (Home)	34	2	17	—	7	—
Marathi	1881	B.A., M.A., Ph.D.	7	—	3	1	—	1
Mathematics	1881	B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D.	29	3	9	2	2	—
Philosophy	1881	B.A. M.A., Ph.D.	9	—	4	1	1	—
Physics	1881	B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D.	30	2	7	2	2	2
Political Science	1881	B.A., M.A., Ph.D.	14	1	7	2	1	1
Psychology & Education	1935	B.A., M.A., Ph.D., B.Ed., M.Ed., Ph.D.	66	23	30	7	7	8
Sanskrit	1881	B.A., M.A., Ph.D.	8	3	5	4	1	6
Social Work	1950	M.S.W.	79	—	11	1	—	—
Sociology	1881	B.A., M.A., Ph.D.	14	—	6	4	—	5
Statistics	1881	B.A., B.Sc., M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D.	26	—	9	1	—	1
Zoology	1881	B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D.	24	5	8	3	—	7

Total number of students taking final Bachelor's examination (B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.) 802

First Division 54

Second Division 165

Third Division 390

Failed 193

NUMBER OF SENIOR AND JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWS
AND RESEARCH SCHOLARS

Department	No. of Senior Research Fellows	No. of Junior Research Fellows	No. of Research Scholars
Archaeology	—	—	1
Biochemistry	1	—	—
Chemistry	—	1	—
Civil Engineering	—	1	—
Economics	—	—	1
Fine Arts	—	—	1
Hindi	—	—	1
Philosophy	—	—	1
Political Science	—	—	2
Sanskrit	1	—	—
Statistics	1	—	—
Zoology	2	—	1

MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Accountancy	Chokshi, M.M., B.Com., C.A. (Reader).
Agricultural Economics	Desai, M.B., M.Com., Ph.D.
Applied Arts and Crafts	Pancholi, B.N. (Reader).
Archaeology	Subbarao, B., M.A., LL.B., Ph.D.
Banking	Shah, B.G., M.Com.
Biochemistry	Ramkrishnan, C.V., M.Sc., Ph.D.

MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS (*Contd.*)

Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Botany	Chavan, A.R., B.Sc., Ph.D., Nebraska.
Business Administration	Asthana, G.P., M.Com. (Reader).
Business Organization	Pandya, R.D., M.Com., Dip. Banking (Lectr.).
Chemistry	Sethna, S.M., M.Sc., Ph.D.
Commerce	Dholakia, H.L., B.Com., Ph.D. (Reader).
Co-operation	Naik, K.N., M.A., Ph.D. (Reader).
Cotton Industry	Venkataraman, K.S., M.A., Ph.D., B.L. (Reader).
Dance	Khokhar, M.P., B.A. (Reader).
Dramatics	Mehta, C.C., B.A. (Hon. Prof.).
Economics	Gulati, I.S., M.A., Ph.D. Lond.
Education	Patel, M.S., M.A., Ph.D., T.D. Lond.
Educational Administration	Mukherji, S.N., Ph.D. Col., T.D. Lond., Dip. Ed. Dub., M.A.B.T.
English	Kantak, V.Y., M.A.
Fine Arts	Doring, H.K. (Hon. Prof.). Chaudhary, N.N., B.A. Dip. Art (Sculpture) Bendre, N.S., B.A. (Painting).
Geography	Janaki, Mrs. Vengalil A., M.A., B.Litt. Oxon. (Reader).
Geology	Mehr, S.S., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Reader).
Gujarati	Sandesara, B.J., M.A., Ph.D.
Hindi	Singh, C.P., M.A.
History	Misra, S.C., M.A., Ph.D. (Reader).

MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS (*Contd.*)

Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Industrial Organization	Shah, C.T., M.Com., (Lectr.).
Law	Dholakia, H.C., LL.M. Corn., M.A., LL.B. (Reader).
Linguistics	Kalelkar, N.G., M.A., D.Litt. Paris (Lectr.).
Marathi	Dandekar, V.P., M.A., Ph.D. (Lectr.).
Mathematics	Singh, U.N., D.Phil. Alld., D.Sc. Paris.
Museology	Bedekar, V.H., M.A., Dip. Muscol. (Lectr.).
Music	Mehta, R.C., B.A.
Oriental Studies	Sandesara, B.J., M.A., Ph.D. (Dir. Oriental Inst.).
	Bhatt, G.H., M.A. (Gen. Editor, Hd. Ramayana Dept.).
Pali	Joshi, V.R., M.A., B.T. (Lectr.).
Persian	Lokhandwala, M.F., M.A. (Lectr.).
Philosophy	Javadekar, A.G., M.A., Ph.D. (Reader).
Physics and Meteorology	Gogate, D.V., M.Sc., Ph.D. Lond.
Politics	Somji, A.H., M.A., Ph.D. Lond. (Reader).
Psychology	Bhatt, L.J., M.A. Leeds & Bda., B.T. (Reader).
Sanskrit	Bhave, S.S., Ph.D. Bonn, M.A., LL.B. (Reader).
Social Work	Majumdar, Mrs. Ammu M., MASW Chic., Dr. S.W. Col., B.A.
Sociology	Desai, I.P., M.A., Ph.D.
Zoology	George, J.C. B.Sc., Ph.D

MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS (*Contd.*)

Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
HOME SCIENCE	
Arts & Crafts	Barbhaiya, B.C. (Lectr.).
Child Development	Varma, Mrs. Amita B., M.A. (Educn.), Mich. (Reader).
Foods and Nutrition	Singh, Miss Justina, M.Sc. Oregon & Kansas.
Home Science Education	Chari, Miss Padma, S., M.S. Drexel, B.A., B.T., (Reader).
MEDICINE	
Anaesthesia	Parulekar, R.P., M.B.,B.S., D.A. (Anaes- thetist).
Anatomy	Dass, H.N., M.B.,B.S. Rangoon.
Dentistry	Diwanji, R.C., B.D.S. (Hon. Dent. Surgeon)
Ear, Throat and Nose	Shrinivasan, N., D.L. & O. (Surgeon).
Medicine	Ambegaonkar, S.D., M.R.C.P. (Hon. Phy.) Luhar, P.M., M.R.C.P. (Do) Munshi, C.P., M.D. (Do)
Mental Diseases	Mukerji, A.N., M.B., M.Sc. (Supdt., Mental Hospital Baroda).
Obstetrics & Gynaecology	Patel, T.V., M.D. (Hon. Obstetrician and Gynaecologist). Pandit, R.D. M.D., D.G.O. (Hon. Obstetrician and Gynaecologist).
Ophthalmology	Shah, V.M., M.B.,B.S., D.O. (Hon. Ophthalmic Surgeon).

MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS (Contd.)

Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Orthopaedics	Merchant, G.C., M.S. (Orthopaedic Surgeon).
Paediatrics	Shah, S.H., D.T.M. & H. Lond. (Hon. Paediatrician).
Pathology	Saiyed, B.A., M.D.
Pharmacology	Gulati, O.D., M.D. (Lectr.).
Physiology	Pathak, J.D., B.Sc., M.D.
Preventive & Social Medicine	Niyogi, A.K., D.P.H., D.T.H. Edin., M.B., B.S.
Radiology	Gandhi, A.M., D.M.R.T. Lond., M.B., B.S. (Hon. Radiologist).
Skin and Venereal Diseases	Verma, B.S., D.V.&D., D.D.V. Bom., M.B., B.S. (Medical Officer).
Surgery	Patel, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.F.P.S. Glas. (Hon. Surgeon).
Tuberculosis	Pujari, B.M., F.R.C.S. (Supdt., S.P. Sanatorium).

TECHNOLOGY

Applied Mechanics	Madan, P.J., B.Sc., Edin., D.I.C., M.Sc. Lond.
	Dighe, R.S., B.E. (Civil).
Architecture	Dave, M.B.
Civil Engineering	Khadilkar, C.H., B.E. (Civil).
	Patel, O.H., M.S. Iowa, B.E. (Civil).
	Shah, N.A., B.E. (Civil).

MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS (*Contd.*)

Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Electrical Engineering	Sen, S.M., M.Sc. Dacca, M.S. (E.E), Ph.D. (E.E) Ill. Roy, S.K., B.Sc. (Eng.). Advani, R.C., B.Sc. Tech. Manc., B.Sc. Bom.
Mechanical Engineering	Shah, L.B., M.Sc. (Tech.), Manc., B.Sc. (Eng.). Shah, J.M., B.E. (Mech. & Elec.).

M. S. UNIVERSITY OF BARODA

Colleges Providing upto Post-Graduate Courses

-
1. College of Indian Music, Dance and Dramatics.
 2. Faculty of Arts.
 3. Faculty of Commerce.
 4. Faculty of Education and Psychology.
 5. Faculty of Fine Arts.
 6. Faculty of Home Science.
 7. Faculty of Law.
 8. Faculty of Science.
 9. Faculty of Social Work.
 10. Faculty of Technology and Engineering.
 - *11. Medical College, Baroda.
 12. The Oriental Institute (For Ph.D. only).
-

*Government College.

Bhagalpur University

In accordance with the proposal to have a regional university for each division in the State of Bihar, Bhagalpur University was constituted in 1960. Its postgraduate and research departments need to be further strengthened.

Name and Address	BHAGALPUR UNIVERSITY, Bhagalpur, Bihar.
Founded	1960
Type	Teaching and Affiliating. Co-educational.
Faculties	Arts, Science, Agriculture, Commerce, Engineering, Fine Arts & Crafts, Law.
Medium of Examination	Hindi for all examinations upto B.A.; English, Urdu and Bengali also allowed with special permission.
Number of University Teaching Departments	6 1 University College
Number of Affiliated Colleges	33
Total Student Enrolment	18,893
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	514
University Teaching Staff	23
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:22
University Library	...

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph.D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61.
			Master's level	Post Master's qualifications	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Commerce	1954	M.Com.	123	1	4	—	—	—
Hindi	1952	M.A.	90	1	4	2	1	1
Labour and Social Welfare	1959	M.A.	100	—	4	—	1	—
Rural Economics & Cooperation	1956	M.A., Ph.D.	71	1	4	1	2	—
Sociology	1956	—do—	69	1	4	—	—	—
Statistics	1958	M.A., MSc.	61	—	4	—	—	—
Total number of students taking final Bachelor's examination (B.A., B.Sc., and B.Com.)						—	4,270	
First Division							10	
Second Division							265	
Third Division							1,410	
Failed							2,585	

COLLEGES TEACHING UPTO POST GRADUATE COURSES

*1. Bihar Agricultural College, Sabour (Bhagalpur).

2. Tejnarain Banaili College, Bhagalpur.

*Government Colleges.

Bihar University

When Patna University became a unitary university, Bihar University was created to affiliate all the remaining colleges of Bihar. Recently these have been broken up into four universities, one retaining the original name, but now located at Muzaffarpur instead of Patna. Besides the usual departments, the University has a department of oriental studies.

Name and Address	BIHAR UNIVERSITY, Muzaffarpur, Bihar.
Founded	1952
Type	Teaching and Affiliating. Co-educational.
Faculties	Arts, Science, Agriculture, Commerce, Engineering, Law, Medical Sciences.
Medium of Examination	Hindi, Urdu, English or Bengali in Pre-University and Degree courses (Arts, Science and Commerce); English in others.
Number of University Teaching Departments	13: Botany, Chemistry, Economics, English, Hindi, History, Mathematics, Philosophy, Physics, Political Science, Psychology, Sanskrit, Zoology, Prakrit & Jainology. (Post-graduate teaching is exclusively undertaken by these Departments. Under-graduate courses are offered by the constituent and affiliated colleges.)
Number of Affiliated Colleges	35 1 constituent college
Total Student Enrolment	27,595
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	3,206
University Teaching Staff	108
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:29.7
University Library	74,124

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff		
			Master's level	Post Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training
Botany	1955	M.Sc.	32	...	6	...	...
Chemistry	1954	M.Sc.	67	...	15	2	1
Economics	1952	M.A.	153	...	8	2	1
English	1952	M.A.	130	...	10	—	1
Hindi	1952	M.A.	115	...	9	1	...
History	1952	M.A.	125	...	6	1	...
Mathematics	1952	M.A., M.Sc.	105	...	7	1	...
Philosophy	1952	M.A.	139	...	7	2	2
Physics	1954	M.Sc.	77	...	14	3	2
Political Science	1957	M.A.	136	...	5	1	...
Psychology	1954	M.A.	70	...	8	2	1
Sanskrit	1953	M.A.	12	...	4	1	...
Zoology Prakrit & Jainology	1956	M.Sc.	24	...	5	1	...

Total number of students taking final Bachelor's examination (B.A., B.Sc., and B.Com) — 6,067

First Division 32

Second Division 410

Third Division 2,136

Failed 3,489

Total 6,067

NUMBER OF SENIOR AND JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWS
AND RESEARCH SCHOLARS

Department	No. of Senior Research Fellows	No. of Junior Research Fellows	No. of Research Scholars
Political Science	—	1	—
Sanskrit	—	—	1

COLLEGES MAINTAINED BY THE UNIVERSITY

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
	<i>Langat Singh College, Muzaffarpur</i> <i>Singh, B.N., D.Sc. (Principal)</i>
Botany	...
Chemistry	Chowdhary, D.N., Ph.D. Dacca.
Economics	Singh, H.G., Ph.D. Lond.
English	Pratap, M., M.A. Camb.
Hindi	Sharma, D.N., M.A.
History	Ghoshal, H.R., D.Litt.
Mathematics	Shukla, R., Ph.D. Lond.
Philosophy	Masih, Y., Ph.D. Lond.
Physiology	Prasad, S.C., Ph.D.
Political Science	Singh, L.P., Ph.D. Lond.
Psychology	Dey, B., Ph.D. Lond.
Sanskrit	Mishra, J. (Actg. hd.)
Zoology	...

COLLEGES TEACHING UPTO POST GRADUATE COURSES

1. Langat Singh College, Muzaffarpur.

Bombay University

Bombay University unites the colleges of the Greater Bombay area but does not affiliate colleges outside it. A great many of the Bombay colleges do post-graduate work and have faculty members recognized by the University as post-graduate teachers. Most of the post-graduate departments have been located in the colleges. In recent years the University centre developed departments of applied psychology, chemical technology, economics, law, politics and civics, sociology and statistics. In the last, it is outstanding. Now the University has an active program of establishing post-graduate departments in the University centre; a department of English was established in 1963. Bombay Department of Economics is well known.

Name and Address	BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, Bombay, Maharashtra State.
Founded	1857
Type	Teaching and Federal. Co-educational.
Faculties	Arts, Science, Commerce, Dentistry, Law, Medicine, Technology.
Medium of Examination	English
Number of University Teaching Departments	7
Number of Constituent Colleges	39
Total Student Enrolment	52,090
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	1,616
University Teaching Staff	82
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:23.6
University Library	2,03,866

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph.D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Economics	1921	M.A., Ph.D.	206	40	11	5	...	...
Engineering & Technology	1934	B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D.	94	14	47	...	...	...
Law	1960	LL.M., Ph.D.	153	10	4	1	...	...
Politics & Civics	1948	M.A., Ph.D.	245	—	4	3	...	...
Psychology (Applied)	1959	—do—	31	8	6	2	4	...
Sociology	...	—do—	175	23	4	4	...	...
Statistics	1938	M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D.	57	5	4	2	1	...

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Applied Psychology	Mukerji, N., M.Sc., Ph.D. Lond.
Chemical Technology	Nabar, G.M., B.A., M.Sc., M.Sc. Tech., Ph.D. Manc., F.R.I.C., F.T.I. (Prof. Dir.). Khorana, M.L., B.S. (Pharm.) M.S. Mich. (Pharmaceutical Chem.).

Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Chemical Technology	Daruwala, E.H., Ph.D. Manc., B.Sc., M.Sc. Tech. (Textile Chem.). Tilak, B.D., D. Phil. Oxon, B.Sc. (Tech.) (Dyestuff Technol.). Joshi, M.V., B.Sc. Tech. Manc., B.E. (Mech. & Elec.) (Gen. Engin.). Puntambekar, S.V., B.Sc. (Chem. Engg.), M.S., Ph.D. Ill (High Polymers). Kane, J.G., M.Sc., Ph.D. Wis. (Technol. of oils).
Civics and Politics	Dastur, Miss Aloo J., M.A., Ph.D.
Economics	Dantwala, M.L., M.A. (Agric. E.) (Prof. Actg. Dir.). Lakdawala, D.T., M.A., Ph.D.
Law	Irani, P.K., M.A., LL.M. Harv.
Sociology	Kapadia, K.M., Ph.D.
Statistics	Chakrabarti, M.C., M.Sc. Dacca (Reader).

COLLEGES ENROLLING STUDENTS FOR POST-GRADUATE COURSES

1. Bombay Veterinary College, Bombay.
2. D.E. Society's Kirti College of Arts and Science, Bombay.
3. D.G. Ruparel College, Bombay.
- *4. Elphinstone College, Bombay.
- †*5. Government Law College, Bombay.
- *6. Grant Medical College, Bombay.
7. Hyderabad (Sind) National Collegiate Board's College of Commerce
and Economics, Bombay.

*Government colleges.

†Some data for these colleges are given separately.

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8. Hyderabad (Sind) National Collegiate Board's Law College, Bombay.
 - *9. Institute of Science, Bombay.
 - †*10. Ismail Yusuf College, Bombay.
 11. Jai Hind College and Basant Singh Institute of Science, Bombay.
 12. K.J. Somaiya College of Arts and Science, Bombay.
 - *13. Khalsa College, Bombay.
 - *14. Kishinchand Chellaram College, Bombay.
 15. M.M. College of Arts and N.M. Institute of Science, Bombay.
 16. M.M. College of Arts and M.D.C. Institute of Science, Bombay
 17. Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay.
 18. The New Law College, Bombay.
 19. Parle College, Bombay.
 - *20. R.A. Podar College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.
 21. Ram Narain Ruia College, Bombay.
 - *22. R.D. & S.H. National College and S.W.A. Science College. Bombay.
 - *23. Secondary Training College, Bombay.
 24. Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, Bombay.
 - †25. Siddharth College of Arts and Science, Bombay.
 26. Siddharth College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.
 27. Siddharth College of Law, Bombay.
 - *28. Sir C.E.M. Dental College, Bombay.
 - *29. Sir. J.J. College of Architecture, Bombay.
 30. Sophia College for Women, Bombay.
 31. South Indian Education Society's College of Arts and Science, Bombay.
 - †32. St. Xavier's College, Bombay.
-

*Government Colleges.

†Some data for these colleges are given separately.

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- †33. St. Xavier's Institute of Education, Bombay.
- *34. Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.
- †35. Topiwala National Medical College, Bombay.
36. V.J. Technical Institute, Bombay.
37. Wilson College, Bombay.
-

*Government Colleges.

†Some data for these colleges are given separately.

GOVERNMENT LAW COLLEGE, Bombay, Maharashtra

Founded : 1855

Constituent College

Courses : LL.B., LL.M.

Enrolment : 1203 (LL.B. 1183; LL.M. 20).

Teaching Staff : 26

Library : 18,000

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff		
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training
Law	1183	20	—	26	1	5

ISMAIL YUSUF COLLEGE, Bombay, Maharashtra

Founded 1930

Constituent College

Courses : I.A., B.A., M.A. (Arabic, Economics, English, French, Gujarati, History, Islamic Culture, Marathi, Mathematics, Persian, Philosophy, Political Science, Sanskrit, Urdu)

I.Sc., B.Sc., M.Sc. (Mathematics)

Ph.D.

Enrolment : 149 (Bachelor's 111; Master's 31; Post-Master's 7)

Teaching Staff : 48

Library : 15,300

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-1961
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total Number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Arabic	10	3	—	2	—	—	—
Education (Gujarati)	10	5	—	2	—	—	—
English	105	2	5	5	—	1	2
History	22	5	—	2	—	—	—
Islamic Culture	22	6	—	5	—	—	—
Mathematics & Statistics	15	3	—	5	—	—	—
Persian	12	15	3	2	1	—	3
Philosophy	40	4	—	2	—	1	—
Urdu	20	—	1	2	2	—	1

KHALSA COLLEGE, Bombay, Maharashtra

Founded 1937

Constituent College

Courses : I.A., B.A., M.A. (Economics, English, Gujarati, Hindi, History, Marathi, Mathematics, Philosophy, Sanskrit).

Ph.D.

I.Sc., B.Sc., M.Sc. (Botany, Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics).

Enrolment : 323 (Bachelor's 266; M.A. 57).

Teaching Staff : 90

Library : 22,800

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff		
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training
Chemistry	138	12	—	6	—	—
Economics	149	4	—	3	1	—
English	13	7	—	7	2	—
Gujarati	2	2	—	2	—	—
Hindi	23	6	—	4	—	—
History	18	23	—	3	—	—
Marathi	1	2	—	1	—	—
Mathematics	47	23	—	7	—	—
Philosophy	58	11	—	2	—	—
Physics	120	6	—	4	1	—
Sanskrit	10	2	—	3	1	—

KISHINCHAND CHELLARAM COLLEGE, Bombay, Founded 1954

Constituent College

Courses : I.A., B.A., M.A. (Economics, English, Hindi, History, Philosophy, Psychology).

I.Sc., B.Sc., M.Sc. (Chemistry, Physics, Statistics).

Enrolment : 672 (Bachelor's 598; Master's 69; Post-Master's 5).

Teaching Staff : 89

Library : 13,313

R.A. PODAR COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS,

Bombay, Maharashtra. Founded 1941

Courses : I.Com., B.Com., M.Com.

Enrolment : 1,400 (B.Com. 1,200; M.Com. 200).

Teaching Staff : 14

Library : 13,000

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-1961
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph. D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Commerce	1200	200	—	14	—	1	1

D. & H. NATIONAL & W.A. SCIENCE COLLEGE, Founded 1949

(Rishi Dayaram and Seth Hansaram National College
and Seth Wassiamull Assumull Science College)

Constituent College

Courses : I.A., B.A., M.A. (English, History, Marathi, Philosophy).

I.Sc., B.Sc., M.Sc. (Chemistry).

Ph.D.

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff		
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualification	With foreign training
Philosophy	240	2	—	4	—	—

SIDDHARTH COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE, Bombay,

Maharashtra. Founded 1946

Constituent College

Courses : I.A., B.A., M.A. (Ancient Indian Culture, Economics, English, French, Gujarati, History, Marathi, Mathematics, Pali, Persian, Philosophy, Sanskrit, Urdu).

I.Sc., B.Sc., M.Sc. (Botany, Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics).

Ph.D.

Enrolment : 782 (Bachelor's 642; Master's 140).

Teaching Staff : 110

Library : 45,400

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff		
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph. D. qualifications	With foreign training
Botany	25	4	—	3	1	—
Chemistry	192	8	—	4	—	—
Economics	300	5	—	7	—	—
English	785	7	—	8	—	—
Gujarati	21	6	—	2	1	—
Mathematics	57	24	—	6	—	—
Physics	83	7	—	5	—	—

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, Bombay, Maharashtra

Founded 1869

Courses : I.A., B.A., M.A. (Ancient Indian Culture, Anthropology, Arabic, Avesta-Pahlavi, English, Economics, French, German, Greek, Gujarati, Hebrew, Hindi, History, Islamic Culture, Latin, Logic, Marathi, Mathematics, Pali, Persian, Philosophy, Political Science, Portuguese, Psychology, Sindhi, Sanskrit, Sociology, Statistics, Urdu).

I.Sc., B.Sc., M.Sc. (Botany, Chemistry, Geography, Geology, Mathematics, Microbiology, Physics, Zoology).

Ph.D.

Enrolment : 2695 (Pre-Bachelors' 1476; Bachelor's 954; Master's 229; Post-Master's 36).

Teaching Staff : 124

Library : 123,400

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-61
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Ancient Indian Culture	26	21	7	5	1	1	—
Avesta-Pahlavi	—	—	2	2	1	1	—
Botany	25	7	7	4	2	1	4
Chemistry	181	14	4	5	1	2	1
Economics	174	12	—	5	2	1	—

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-61
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
English	593	28	—	9	3	1	—
French	31	5	—	3	—	2	—
Geology	32	8	—	2	1	1	—
Gujarati	16	6	—	2	1	—	—
Hindi	13	11	—	4	—	—	—
History and Archaeology	51	52	6	6	2	2	—
Islamic Culture	6	5	—	2	—	—	—
Latin and Greek	1	2	—	3	—	—	—
Marathi	3	1	—	2	1	—	—
Microbiology	138	10	—	2	2	—	—
Mathematics	71	6	—	7	—	1	—
Persian	12	10	—	3	—	—	—
Physics	107	6	—	7	2	1	—
Political Science and Civics	36	14	—	5	1	1	—
Psychology	146	7	—	4	2	2	—
Sanskrit	20	16	4	3	1	1	—
Sociology	142	18	—	4	1	1	—
Urdu	8	10	3	2	—	—	—

ST. XAVIER'S INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION, Bombay, Maharashtra
Founded 1953

Constituent College

Courses : Dip. Ed., B.Ed., M.Ed., Ph.D.

Enrolment : 208 (B.Ed. 90; M.Ed. 14; Dip. Ed. 104).

Teaching Staff : 18

Library : 5,750

WILSON COLLEGE, Bombay, Maharashtra Founded 1832

Constituent College

Courses : I.A., B.A., M.A. (Economics, English, French, Gujarati, History, Marathi, Mathematics, Philosophy, Sanskrit).

I.Sc., B.Sc., M.Sc. (Biochemistry, Botany, Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics, Zoology).

Ph.D.

Enrolment : ...

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-61
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Botany	35	8	2	6	2	2	2
English	342	8	—	8	1	2	—
Zoology	16	12	—	6	1	1	2

Burdwan University

Having been started as recently as 1960, the University of Burdwan is in the process of organization and consolidation. It has a technological bias.

Name and Address	BURDWAN UNIVERSITY, Burdwan, West Bengal.
Founded	1960
Type	Teaching and Affiliating. Co-educational.
Faculties	Not yet constituted.
Medium of Examination	English and Bengali in Pre-University, I.A., B.A. and B.T.; English in others.
Number of University Teaching Departments	9 (Post-graduate level teaching). 1 University College.
Number of Affiliated Colleges	34
Total Student Enrolment	21,290
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	920
University Teaching Staff	46
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:11
University Library	...

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff		
			Master's level	Post-Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training
Bengali	1960	M.A.	59	—	5	1	1
Chemistry	1961	M.Sc.	36	—	7	—	—
Economics	1960	M.A.	66	—	5	—	1
English	1960	M.A.	77	—	5	1	—
History	1960	M.A.	98	—	6	1	1
Mathematics	1960	M.A.	78	—	4	—	—
Sanskrit	1960	M.A.	41	—	5	—	—
Physics	1961	M.Sc.	39	—	5	—	—
Philosophy	1962	M.A.	26	—	4	—	1

Total number of students taking Bachelor's examination (B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.) — 3,092

First Division — 9

Second Division — 314

Pass Course — 1,376

Failed — 1,393

NUMBER OF SENIOR AND JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWS AND RESEARCH SCHOLARS

Department	No. of Senior Research Fellows	No. of Junior Research Fellows	No. of Research Scholars
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Calcutta University

Calcutta University has continued to be an affiliating university from its very beginning although its domain gradually decreased from the vast empire of all of Northern India and Burma to the colleges of the State of Bengal. Only in the last two or three years have three new universities been created in this State to relieve Calcutta University of some of its burden of affiliated colleges. In addition to the scattered affiliated colleges which range in quality from recent and poorly-developed institutions to old and fine colleges such as Presidency College and St. Xavier's College in Calcutta, there is Calcutta University proper with extremely limited physical space in the very heart of the city of Calcutta. The science part of the University has acquired a different campus in the city. Much talk of putting the University in a new location, perhaps on Barrackpore Road where already other educational institutions are coming up, out of the congestion of Calcutta where it has no room to expand, has so far not led to anything. In spite of the size and complexity of this University, it did not have a full-time paid Vice-Chancellor until about ten years ago, and even since then all its Vice-Chancellors have not been such. This University offers a very large number of diplomas and certificates in addition to the usual degrees. These range from a diploma in spoken English to a diploma in soap technology. The University has fine work in medicine, including special work in tropical medicine. Calcutta University suffers from the problems of a great city institution whose students are poor and sometimes under-fed, coming great distances from the urban areas, with inadequate facilities for study. Its departments of History, Economics, Physics, and Chemistry are well-known.

Name and Address	CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY, Calcutta, West Bengal.
Founded	1857
Type	Teaching and Affiliating. Co-educational.
Faculties	Arts, Science, Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Engineering, Fine Arts and Music, Journalism, Law, Medicine, Tech- nology, Veterinary Science.
Medium of Examination	English.
Number of University Teaching Departments	6 University Colleges.
Number of Affiliated Colleges	141
Total Student Enrolment	1,13,450
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	7,730 (University Colleges).
University Teaching Staff	611
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:12.7
University Library	249,532 (Reference Section : 1,978,74). (Lending Section : 51,658).

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph.D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Agriculture	1954	M.Sc., D. Phil., D.Sc.	24	2	5	2	2	1
Ancient Indian History & Culture	1913	M.A., D. Phil., D. Litt.	110	—	10	3	1	—
Anthropology	1920	M.A., M.Sc., D.Phil., D.Sc.	24	6	10	2	2	—
Archaeology	1960-61	M.A., D. Phil., D. Litt., M.Sc.,	7	—	3	—	—	—
Biochemistry	1961	M.Sc., D. Phil., D.Sc.	19	27	4	—	—	—
Botany	1918	M.A., M.Sc., D.Phil., D. Sc.	67	13	4	7	6	1
Commerce	1922	M.Com., D.Phil., D. Litt.	880	1	30	1	2	—
Comparative Philology	1913	M.A., D.Phil., D. Litt.	23	1	4	1	—	1
Economics	1909	Do.	238	15	13	2	2	—
Education	1949	M.A./M.Sc., D. Phil., D. Litt.	366	—	28	1	1	—
English	1917	M.A., D. Phil., D. Litt.	247	7	12	2	2	1
Geography	1941	M.A./M.Sc., D. Phil., D.Sc.	77	8	7	5	1	1

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph.D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Geology	1926	M.Sc., D. Phil., D. Sc.	59	4	10	3	1	1
History	1912	M.A., D.Phil., D. Litt.	250	4	13	5	1	—
Islamic History and Culture	1940	—do—	180	—	8	4	1	—
Philosophy	1912	—do—	278	12	12	4	—	1
Psychology	1916	M.A./ M.Sc., D. Phil., D.Sc.	74	14	8	2	—	1
Physiology	1938	M.Sc., D.Phil., D.Sc.	52	24	6	2	—	1
Political Science	1948-49	M.A., D.Phil., D.Litt.	237	12	15	4	1	—
Pure Chemistry	1915	M.Sc., D. Phil., D.Sc.	89	30	10	11	—	—
Pure Mathematics	1912	M.A./M.Sc., D.Phil., D.Sc.	160	6	9	—	—	—
Applied Mathematics	1916	—do—	72	7	9	4	—	—
Pure Physics	1916	M.Sc., D.Phil., D.Sc.	131	16	9	8	—	2
Statistics	1941	M.A., M.Sc., D.Phil., D.Sc.	42	12	6	—	—	—

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph.D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Zoology	1919	M.Sc., D.Phil., D.Sc.	42	13	8	5	—	2
Arabic	1913	M.A., D.Phil., D.Litt.	1	1	...	...	...	...
Bengali	1919	—do—	524	48	12	2	—	—
French	1939	M.A.	1	—	3	—	—	—
Hindi	1961	M.A., D.Phil., D.Litt.	88	11	4	—	—	—
Pali	1917	—do—	9	—	8	1	—	—
Persian	1913	—do—	8	—	6	2	2	1
Sanskrit	1907	—do—	188	13	22	5	—	1
Urdu	1919	—do—	17	—	4	—	—	—
Medicine	1957	Postgraduate Diplomas, D.Phil. (Med.), M.D., M.S., M.O., D.Sc.	68	37	185	10 (M.D., M.S., M.O.)	15	45
Technology	1952	M.S. (Tech.), D. Phil., D.Sc.	266	17	41	15	2	3 (In Applied Chemistry)

Total number of students taking Bachelor's examination
(B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.)

First Division	—	87
Second Division	—	3,471
Distinction	—	317
Pass	—	11,116
Failed	—	17,532

NUMBER OF SENIOR AND JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWS
AND RESEARCH SCHOLARS

Department	No. of Senior Research Fellows	No. of Junior Research Fellows	No. of Research Scholars
Agriculture	—	5	1
Ancient Indian History and Culture	—	3	—
Anthropology	—	—	2
Bengali	—	1	—
Botany	2	6	4
Comparative Philology	—	1	—
Economics	—	4	4
Education	—	—	1
Geography	—	—	1
Geology	—	—	2
History	—	1	1
Philosophy	—	1	—
Physiology	—	2	2
Political Science	1	—	—
Psychology	1	1	3
Pure Chemistry	4	9	1
Applied Chemistry	7	21	13
Applied Mathematics	—	—	1
Pure Physics	1	5	5
Applied Physics	—	1	4
Radio Physics (Technology)	4	6	4
Statistics	—	1	2
Pali	—	—	2
Zoology	—	4	2
	20	72	55

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
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Agriculture	Sen, P.K., D.I.C., M.Sc., Ph.D. Lond.
Anthropology	Chattopadhyay, K.P., M.Sc. Camb.
Arabic and Persian	Siddiqi, M.Z., M.A., LL.B., Ph.D. Camb.
Botany	Sarkar, S.M., M.Sc., Ph.D.
Chemistry, Agriculture	...
Chemistry, Applied	Guha, B.C., D.Sc., Ph.D. Lond. F.N.I.
Chemistry, Pure	Chakrabarty, D., D.Sc., F.N.I.
Commerce	Basu, S.K., M.A., Ph.D. Lond.
Economics	Basu, S.K., M.A., Ph.D. Lond. (Indust. Finance).
	Sen, S.N., M.A., Ph.D. Lond.
Education	Mookerjee, K.K., M.A., B.T.
English	Stock, Amy. G., B.A. Oxon.
Geography	Chatterjee, S.P., M.Sc., Ph.D., Dip. Ed. Lond., D.Litt. Paris, F.G.S.
Geology	Chatterjee, N.N., M.Sc.
History and Culture, Ancient Indian	Ray, N.R., D.Litt., Phil. Ley., Dip. Lib. Lond., M.A., F.L.A. (Indian Fine Arts).
History and Culture, Islamic	Raychaudhury, M., M.A., D.Litt.
History, Mediaeval and Modern Indian	Sinha, N.K., M.A., Ph.D.
Indian Languages, Modern	Dasgupta, S.B., M.A., Ph.D.

Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Journalism	Bhattacharya, C.K., M.A., LL.B.
Mathematics, Applied	Ghosh, S., D.Sc.
Mathematics, Pure	Sen, R.N., M.A., Ph.D. Edin., F.N.I.
Mental and Moral Science	...
Pali	Banerjee, A.C., M.A., Ph.D.
Phonetics and Indian Linguistics	Sen, S., M.A., Ph.D.
Physics, Applied	Sengupta, A.K., D.Sc.
Physics, Nuclear	Dasgupta, N.N., M.Sc., Ph.D. Lond., F.N.I.
Physics, Pure	Khastgir, S.R., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.N.I. Datta, A.K., D.Sc., F.N.I. Bagchi, S.N., D.Sc. (Chem. P.).
Physiology	Sen, P.B., M.Sc.
Political Science	... Ray, N.C., M.A., Ph.D.
Psychology	...
Radiophysics and Electronics	Bhar, J.N., D.Sc.
Sanskrit	Sastri Asutosh, M.A., Ph.D.
Statistics	Bose, P.K., M.Sc., D.Phil.
Zoology	Bhaduri, J.L., D.Sc.

Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
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	MEDICINE
Anaesthesiology	Barat, H.G., M.B., F.R.C.S.Ed.
Anatomy	Chatterjee, H.K., D.A.E. Paris., M.B.,B.S.
Cardiology	Gupta, J.C., M.D. Cologne, M.B.
Chest Surgery	Basu, A.K., M.S., F.R.C.S., F.A.C.S.
Dermatology	Banerjee, B.N., M.B., F.R.C.P.Ed.
Diseases of Chest	Sen, P.K., M.B. Berl. & Calc., PhD., T.D.D. Wales.
Ear, Nose and Throat	Ghosh, Major K.K., M.B.,B.S., F.R.C.S.
Experimental Surgery	Mukerjee, S.R., Ph.D. Edin., M.B.,B.S.
Medicine	Banerjee, J.C., M.B., M.R.C.P.
Neurology	Ghosh, T.K., M.D.
Obstetrics and Gynaecology	...
Ophthalmology	Sen, K.L., D.O.M.S. Lond., M.B., F.R.C.S. Ed.
Paediatrics	Chaudhury, K.C., M.B.,B.S.
Pathology, Bacteriology and Medical Zoology	Mitra, S., M.D.
Pharmacology	Dasgupta, S.R., M.B.,B.S., D.Phil.
Physiology, Biophysics and Biochemistry	Sen, P.B., M.Sc.
Psychological Medicine	Dey, N., D.P.H. Lond., M.B.
Radiology & Radiotherapeutics	Mukerji, S., D.M.R.E., Camb., M.B.
Surgery	Sen, A.K., M.B., D.P.H. Lond., F.R.C.S.

COLLEGES PROVIDING UPTO POST-GRADUATE COURSES

- *1. Bengal Engineering College, Shibpore, Howrah.
 - *2. Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, Calcutta.
 - *3. Medical College, Calcutta.
 - 4. Surendranath Law College, Calcutta.
 - 5. University College of Arts, Calcutta.
 - 6. University College of Commerce, Calcutta
 - 7. University College of Law, Calcutta.
 - 8. University College of Medicine, Calcutta.
 - 9. University College of Science, Calcutta.
 - 10. University College of Technology, Calcutta.
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*Government Colleges.

Delhi University

Delhi University is known as a federating university. Although it is confined to the city of Delhi, it is not located on a single campus. The main campus of Delhi University, where the post-graduate work is provided for, does have a number of the colleges located on its periphery. However, in addition to these there are separate colleges scattered over the city, all of which come under the jurisdiction of Delhi University. This jurisdiction is intimate. Courses, appointment of teachers, and all kinds of decisions must be in accord with the University, or are actually made by the University. This is a "central university" and, being in the Capital and under the eye of the Central Government, has received a great deal of financial encouragement. It has also been blessed with good Vice-Chancellors. Several autonomous units such as the Indian Agricultural Research Institution, the National Physical Laboratory, are available for research and Ph.D. work of the University. Delhi University is well-known for its School of Economics which has several institutions attached to it, such as the Institute for Economic Growth. It is also well-known for its work in theoretical physics. It was the first institution in India to give a degree program in Nursing. The University has a very fine library building and one of the earliest schools of Library Science in the country. The Honors course in Delhi University, although of three years duration, the same as the Pass course, is of a concentrated and advanced nature designed for the most capable students. The work being done in its departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology, is considered outstanding. There are many reputed scholars and scientists among its faculty members.

Name and Address	DELHI UNIVERSITY, Delhi-6.
Founded	1922
Type	Teaching and Federating. Co-educational.
Faculties	Arts, Science, Education, Law, Medical Sciences, Music and Fine Arts, Social Sciences, Technology.
Medium of Examination	English. B.A. (Pass) students have the option to answer questions in Hindi, in certain subjects, viz., Economics, Political Science, History and Philosophy.
Number of University Teaching Departments	20 (7 of these enrol students like Colleges.) 3 University Colleges. (4 of Teaching Departments also have under-graduate courses. Rest have only graduate and post-graduate.)
Number of Constituent Colleges	28
Total Student Enrolment	23,203
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	2,121 (Direct University enrolment). Master's : 1,605 Ph.D : 608
University Teaching Staff	270
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:15.9
University Library	...

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph.D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
African Studies	1954	M.A., Ph.D., Certificate in Swahili and Hausa Languages.	—	6	8	4	5	—
Anthropology	1947	M.Sc., Ph.D.	29	24	7	5	4	4
Arabic (including Persian and Urdu)	1922	M.A., Ph.D.	21	17	8	3	2	3
Botany	1947	B.Sc., B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc., Ph.D.	14	25	17	14	6	23
Chemistry	1923	Do.	44	63	36	26	18	25
Economics & Commerce	1922	(Delhi School of Economics) M.A. (Economics, Economic Statistics, Human Geography & Sociology), M.Com., Ph.D., Dip. in Economic Administration & Business Management.						
Economics & Economic Statistics			262	61	18	8	11	10
Sociology			25	6	6	3	1	—
Human Geography			11	—	3	2	2	—
Commerce			65	—	2	—	1	—

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph. D.'s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post-Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph. D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Management Studies			—	—	5	—	—	—
English	1922	M.A., Ph.D.	207	23	2	2	1	1
Hindi	1952	Do	182	31	5	4	—	15
History	1922	Do	134	47	4	4	3	3
Law	1924	LL.B., B.C.L., LL.M., Ph.D., Proficiency in Law	4	3	33	6	16	35
Library Science	1946	Dip. Lib. Sc., M. Lib. Sc., Ph.D.	9	—	7	—	3	—
Mathematics & Statistics	1922	M.A. (Math.), M.Sc., Ph.D., M.A. (Math. Stat.)	190 29	42 —	6 —	5 —	3 —	9 —
Modern European Languages	1946	Dip. in Russian, French; Certs. in German, Italian, Spanish, Russian, Russian Translators' Course	—	1	10	1	10	—
Music	1960	B.A. (Hons.) (Music), Sangeet Shiromani	—	1	6	—	1	—
Philosophy & Psychology	1922	M.A., Ph.D.	79	38	4	2	2	2

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph. D.'s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post-Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Physics	1923	B.Sc., B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc., Ph.D.	73	85	34	22	15	10
Political Science	1952	M A Ph.D.	106	49	7	6	5	5
Sanskrit (including Bengali, Punjabi, Sindhi, Tamil, etc.)	1922	M..A., Ph.D.	101	49	16	8	3	3
Zoology	1947	B.Sc., B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc., Ph.D.	20	29	18	17	7	8

Total number of students taking final Bachelor's examination (B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.) — 4,033

First Division — 194

Second Division — 640

Third Division — 1,981

Failed — 1,218

NOTE :

- (1) There is a provision for Buddhist Studies, but there was no separate department in 1961.
- (2) There is a department of Modern Indian Languages.
- (3) M.A. Teaching in this University is done on cooperative basis, i.e., in addition to University appointed teachers, teachers from colleges also participate in teaching.

NUMBER OF JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWS AND RESEARCH SCHOLARS

Department	No. of Junior Research Fellows	No. of Research Scholars
African Studies	—	6
Anthropology	—	24
Arabic	—	1
Botany	—	25
Buddhist Studies	—	8
Chemistry	—	63
Economics	—	61
English	—	23
Hindi	—	31
History	—	47
Law	3	3
Mathematics	—	42
Modern European Languages	—	1
Music	—	1
Panjabi	—	10
Persian	—	5
Philosophy & Psychology	—	38
Physics & Astrophysics	—	85
Political Science	—	49
Sanskrit	—	39
Sociology	—	6
Urdu	—	11
Zoology	—	29

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
African Studies	Verma, S.N., M.A., Ph.D.
Anthropology	Biswas, P.C., M.Sc. Calc., Ph.D. Berl.
Arabic	Fariq, K.A., M.A., Ph.D. Alig. (Reader).
Architecture	Manickam, T.J., B.Sc. (Arch.).
Bengali	Choudhuri, N.N., M.A. D.Litt. Calc., Shastri.
Biology	...
Botany	Maheshwari, P., Hon. D.Sc., McG., D.Sc. , FNI.
Buddhist Studies	Gokhale, V.V., M.A., Ph.D.
Chemical Engineering	Desai, M.H., B.Sc., Ph.D. Lond.
Chemistry	Seshadri, T.R., M.Sc., Ph.D. FRS. Mitra R.P., D.Sc.
Commerce & Geography	Vaish, J.N., M.A. Calc., FCA. Shukla, M.C., B.A., B.Com., Birm.
Economics	Raj, K.N., M.A.
Education	Roy, P.K., M.A., B.Ed. Edin.
Engineering, Civil	Vazirani, V.N., B.E. (Civil).
Engineering, Electrical	Venkataramania, T.R., B.Sc. (Elec. Engg.) Mys.
Engineering, Mechanical	Sen, S.C., B.Sc., Glas.
English	Rajan, B., M.A., Ph.D.
French	Arduin, R., Dipl. in French Lang. (Lectr.).
History	Prasad, B., M.A., D.Litt.
Home Science	Deulkar, Miss D., Ph.D., Cornell.

Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
International Studies	Agwani, M.S., Ph.D.
Law	Ramaswamy, M., B.A., BL. Sivasubramanian, L.R., B.A., M.L.
Library Science	Das Gupta, S., M.A., Camb.
Mathematics	Behari, R., M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc. Camb.
Medicine	Viswanathan, R., B.A., M.D., T.D.D., M.R.C.P. (Reader)
Nursing (N)	Mathews, Gwen A., M.Sc.
Panjabi	Kohli, S.S., M.A., Ph.D. (Reader)
Persian and Urdu	Fariq, K.A., M.A., Ph.D.
Philosophy	Banerjee, N.V., M.A. Calc., Ph.D.
Physics	Majumdar, R.C., Dr. Phil. Nat., FNI. Kichlu, P.K., D.Sc., FNI. Auluck, F.C., Ph.D., D.Sc. Panj., FNI.
Political Science	Singh, Harnam, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D.
Russian	Chakravorty, C.N., B.A. (Lectr.)
Sanskrit and Hindi	Choudhuri, N.N., M.A., Ph.D. Calc., Shastri, Kavya-Vyakar Tirtha Nagaich, N., M.A., D.Litt.
Sindhi	Jhangiani, S.M., M.A. (Lectr.) (DB).
Social Work	Ranade, S.N., M.A., Dip., S.S.A.
Textile Engineering	Srivastava, R.N., B.S. Text.
Zoology	Johri, L.N., D.Sc. (Reader).

COLLEGES PROVIDING UPTO POST-GRADUATE COURSES

- *1. Central Institute of Education, Delhi.
- *2. College of Nursing, New Delhi.
3. Delhi College, Delhi.
4. Hans Raj College, Delhi.
5. Hindu College, Delhi.
- †6. Indraprastha College for Women, Delhi.
7. Kirori Mal College, Delhi.
8. Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi.
9. Lady Irwin College (Home Science), New Delhi.
10. Lady Sri Ram College for Women, New Delhi.
- *11. Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi.
12. Ramjas College, Delhi.
13. S.G.T.B. Khalsa College, New Delhi.
14. Sri Ram College of Commerce, Delhi.
15. St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

University Colleges

1. Delhi School of Social Work, Delhi.
2. Institute of Post-Graduate (Evening) Studies, Delhi.
3. Miranda House, Delhi.
4. Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi.

*Government colleges.

†Some data for these colleges are given separately.

INDRAPRASTHA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Delhi Founded : 1924

Constituent College

Courses : B.A.

B.A. (Honors) (Economics, English, Hindi, History, Mathematics, Philosophy, Psychology, Sanskrit).

M.A. (Economics, English, Hindi, History, Mathematics, Philosophy, Psychology, Sanskrit).

B.Sc.

B.Sc. Honors (Botany, Chemistry, Physics, Zoology).

M.Sc. (Anthropology, Botany, Chemistry, Physics, Zoology).

Enrolment : 1,033 (Bachelor's 898; Master's 135).

Teaching Staff : 56

Library : 25,000

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-1961
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph. D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Economics	253	7	—	6	—	2	—
Hons.	53						
English	601	13	—	10	3	3	—
Hons.	47						
Hindi	649	28	—	10	6	—	1
Hons.	71						
History and Politics	250	18	—	8	—	—	—
Hons.	48						
Mathematics	36	15	—	4	2	—	—
Hons.	56						
Sanskrit	201	22	—	5	1	1	—
Hons.	70						

INSTITUTE OF POST GRADUATE (EVENING) STUDIES, Delhi

Founded 1959

Constituent College

Courses : M.A. (Economics, English, Hindi, History, Mathematics, Panjabi, Persian, Philosophy, Political Science, Psychology, Sanskrit, Urdu).

Enrolment : 861

Teaching Staff : 45

Library : 6,500

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff		
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph. D. qualifications	With foreign training
Economics	—	125	...	5	2	—
English	—	130	...	4	1	—
Hindi	—	143	...	4	4	—
History	—	77	...	4	1	—
Mathematics	M.A.	124	...	3	—	—
	M.Sc.	18	...	...	...	...
Panjabi	—	25	...	2	—	—
Persian	—	11	...	3	2	—
Philosophy	—	19	...	3	1	—
Political Science	—	105	...	4	1	—
Psychology	—	21	...	4	2	—
Sanskrit	—	41	...	5	2	—
Urdu	—	22	...	3	2	—

Gauhati University

Gauhati University was organized in 1948 to take over from Calcutta University all of the colleges in the State of Assam. It is building a new university campus outside of the city of Gauhati. In addition, there are affiliated colleges scattered throughout the State. Doubtless, the University suffers, as does the State itself, from being off in a corner of the country where it does not benefit from persons passing by. Especially since partition has this part of India been geographically isolated. The University has the usual departments. The Manuscript Section of the University has acquired a number of valuable manuscripts under the "Manuscript Collection Scheme" subsidized by the University Grants Commission.

Name and Address	GAUHATI UNIVERSITY, Gauhati, Assam.
Founded	1948
Type	Teaching and Affiliating. Co-educational.
Faculties	Arts, Science, Agriculture, Commerce, Engineering, Law, Medicine.
Medium of Examination	English
Number of University Teaching Departments	20 (Under-Graduate and Post-graduate teaching) 1 Constituent College
Number of Affiliated Colleges	33
Total Student Enrolment	32,157
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	...
University Teaching Staff	...
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:26.3
University Library	...

Department	Established	Degree offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph.D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post-Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Agricultural Botany	1956	M.Sc., Ph.D.	16	1	9	1	...	1
Anthropology	1948	B.Sc., B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc., Ph.D.	8	2	7	3	...	—
Assamese	1948	B.A. (Hons.), M.A., Ph.D.,	70	6	5	3	...	—
Botany	1948	B.Sc. (Hons.) M.Sc., Ph.D.	50	4	8	5	2	—
Chemistry	1955	...	—	4	6	4	...	—
Commerce	1948	...	—	—	17	—	...	—
Culture and Civilization of Assam	1958	...	...	...	9	2	...	—
Economics	1948	M.A., Ph.D.	236	2	5	1	...	—
English	1955	-do-	77	1	4	2	...	—
Geography	1949	...	...	2	6	1	...	—
Geology	1950	B.Sc., B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc.	19	—	8	1	...	—
History	1948	M.A.	150	—	5	—	...	2
Mathematics	1948	M.A., M.Sc.	27	—	5	1	...	—
Philosophy	1948	M.A.	24	—	3	1	...	—
Physics	1955	M.Sc., Ph.D.	33	1	14	4	...	1
Political Science	1958	M.A., Ph.D.	149	3	3	2	...	—
Sanskrit	1957	M.A.	7	—	4	1	...	—
Statistics	1948	M.A., M.Sc.,	17	—	5	1	1	—
Teacher's Training & Education	1948	B.A., B.A. (Hons.), M.A., B.T., Teacher's Training Certificate in Geography	16	—	10	3	1	—
Teachers' Training in Methods of English Teaching	1956	M.A., Dip. in Teachers' Training	24	—	2	1	...	—

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Agricultural Botany	Majumdar, S.K., Ph.D. Durh., B.Sc., B.Sc. (Agr.) (Reader).
Anthropology	Goswami, M.C. M.A, B.T. Calc. (Reader)
Assamese	Barua, B.K. M.A., B.L. Calc., Ph.D. Lond.
Botany	Baruah, H.K., M.Sc. Calc., Ph.D. Camb., F.L.S.
Chemistry	Barua, R.K., M.Sc. Calc., Ph.D.
Commerce	Sabharwal, D.C., M.A. Glas., B.Com. Edin.
Economics	Thomas, P.C., M.A., Ph.D. Madr.
Education	Dasgupta, D.C., M.A., Ed.D. Calif. (Reader).
English	Goswami, P.D., M.A. Calc., D.Phil. (Reader).
Geography	Das, H.P., MA. Calc., Ph.D. Lond. (Reader)
Geology	Choudhury, J.M., M.Sc. Ban., Ph.D. Lond. (Reader).
Hindi	Chaudhury, R.D., M.A. (Lectr.)
History	Misra, V.B., M.A. Ban. (Reader).
Law	Medhi, J.C., M.A., B.L. Calc., Ph.D. Lond. (Principal, University Law College).
Mathematics	Thawani, V.D., M.A. Camb.
Philosophy	Sarma, R.R., M.A., Ph.D. Calc. (Reader).
Physics	Mahanta, P., M.Sc. Calc., Ph.D. Lond.
Political Science	Rao, V.V., M.A., Ph. D. Madr. (Reader).
Sanskrit	Sarma, M.M., M.A. Calc. (Lectr.).
Statistics	Medhi, J.P., M.Sc. Calc., & Manc., Ph.D. Paris, (Reader).

Gorakhpur University

Gorakhpur University, founded in 1957, to relieve the affiliating functions of the Agra University in this region, has jurisdiction extending throughout the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh. The University has a site of about 200 acres. The science block has been completed and buildings for other departments are under construction. Post-graduate teaching is concentrated in the University teaching departments.

Name and Address	GORAKHPUR UNIVERSITY, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh.
Founded	1957
Type	Teaching and Affiliating. Co-educational.
Faculties	Arts, Science, Commerce, Law.
Medium of Examination	English and Hindi for under-graduate classes; English for post-graduate classes.
Number of University Teaching Departments	22 1 Constituent College (Under-graduate courses)
Number of Affiliated Colleges	15 (Under-graduate courses)
Total Student Enrolment	14,248
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	3,418
University Teaching Staff	190
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:21.9
University Library	24,373

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph.D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post-Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Ancient History & Culture	1957	M.A., Ph.D.	56	—	13	3	—	—
Botany	1958	M.Sc., Ph.D.	41	19	10	3	—	—
Chemistry	1958	-do-	44	19	11	11	—	2
Commerce	1957	M.Com.	130	7	15	—	—	—
Drawing & Planning	1958	(Not yet functioning)						
Economics	1958	M.A., Ph.D.	181	5	10	3	—	—
Education	1957	B.Ed., M.Ed., Ph.D.	18	—	14	2	—	—
English	1957	M.A., Ph.D.	88	7	13	2	1	—
Geography	1958	-do-	118	3	7	1	1	—
Hindi	1958	-do-	49	38	11	6	—	1
Law	1958	LL.B.	...	...	6	1	1	D.Phil 3
Mathematics	1958	M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D.	75	23	9	3	—	1
Military Science	1958	B.A., B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Modern History	1958	M.A., Ph.D.	42	40	6	3	—	—
Philosophy	1958	-do-	13	3	5	3	—	—
Physics	1958	M.Sc., Ph.D.	41	14	12	1	—	—
Politics	1958	M.A., Ph.D.	90	12	8	2	—	—
Psychology	1957	-do-	27	7	5	3	—	—
Sanskrit	1957	-do-	21	20	10	2	—	—
Sociology	1958	-do-	135	11	5	1	—	—
Urdu	1958	-do-	—	3	3	2	—	—
Zoology	1958	M.Sc., Ph.D.	34	20	11	5	—	—

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Ancient History and Culture	Pandey, G.C., M.A., D.Phil.
Botany	Bhargava, K.S., Ph.D., Lond., M.Sc., D.Phil.
Chemistry	Mehrotra, R.C., MSc., D.Phil. Alld., Ph.D. Lond., F.R.I.C.
Chinese Language	Hu, C.T., M.A. (Asst. Prof.)
Commerce	Misra, A.B., M.A. D.Litt. (Asst. Prof.)
Economics	Bahadur, R.P., M.A., D.Phil.
Education	Varma, M., B.Ed. Edin., M.A., M.Ed., Ph.D.
English	Misra, S.P., M.A. Minn. (Asst. Prof.)
Fine Arts and Music	Kumar, J., B.A., Dip. Fine Arts. (Asst. Prof.)
Geography	Singh M., M.A. (Asst. Prof.)
Hindi	Tiwari, G.N., M.A., Ph.D. (Asst. Prof.)
History, Mediaeval and Modern	Singh, H.L., M.A., Ph.D. Lond.
Law	Hingorani, R.C., LL.M. (Asst. Prof.)
Mathematics	Misra, R.S., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.N.I.
Military Science	Kulshrestha, Lt. R.C., M.A. (Asst. Prof.)
Philosophy and Psychology.	Sinha, M.M., M.A., M.S., Ph.D. Oregon. (Asst. Prof.).
Physics	Sharma, D., M.Sc., D.Phil.
Political Science	Srivastava, H.S., M.A., LT., Ph.D. (Asstt. Prof.).
Sanskrit	Upadhyay, V.P., M.A., B.L., D.Litt.
Sociology	Gaur, R.P.S., M.A. (Asstt. Prof.).
Tibetan Language	Bhikhu, M.H. (Asstt. Prof.).
Urdu	Illahi, M., M.A., Ph.D. (Asstt. Prof.).
Zoology	Chaudhury, H.S., M.Sc., D.Phil.

Gujarat University

Gujarat University was broken off from Bombay University to serve the colleges of Gujarat and took over the affiliating functions for the colleges of the area. At about the same time Baroda was established as a residential university in Gujarat. At the University proper in the city of Ahmedabad where a new campus is being built, including a fine new library, there have been established so far the University School of Social Sciences, and the University School of Gujarati Language and Literature. The former includes psychology, sociology, and statistics. The University has emphasized the Gujarati medium and enforces it as far as possible throughout the affiliated colleges. The University has affiliated to it professional colleges in medicine, law, engineering, etc. and gives the usual degrees.

Name and Address	GUJARAT UNIVERSITY, Ahmedabad, Gujarat State.
Founded	1949
Type	Teaching and Affiliating. Co-educational.
Faculties	Arts (including Education), Science, Agriculture, Ayurvedic Medicine, Commerce, Law, Medicine, Technology (including Engineering).
Medium of Examination	Gujarati and Hindi for non-Gujarati students in Intermediate, B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., B.Ed., M.Ed., B.Pharm., Law Preliminary, First LL.B., T.D., B.E., and First M.B.B.S.; English in others.
Number of University Teaching Departments	4
Number of Affiliated Colleges	59
Total Student Enrolment	39,709
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	482
University Teaching Staff	39
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:23.4
University Library	31,495

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph.Ds. conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post-Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph. D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Botany	1954	M.Sc., Ph.D.	17	5	4	4	2	—
Chemistry	1954	—do—	34	4	5	4	2	9
Economics	1954	M.A., Ph.D.	76	1	4	—	2	1
Gujarati Language & Literature	1954	—do—	4	7	2	1	1	7
Labour Welfare	1954	M.A.	49	—	2	—	—	—
Mathematics	1954	M.Sc., Ph.D.	53	4	5	1	—	1
Physics	1954	—do—	34	—	4	—	—	12
Politics	1954	M.A., Ph.D.	14	—	3	1	1	—
Psychology	1957	—do—	22	3	4	2	2	2
Sociology	1954	—do—	30	4	2	1	1	—
Statistics	1954	M.A.	34	—	4	1	1	—

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Gujarati Language and Literature	Joshi, U., M.A. Bom. (Prof. Dir.).
Psychology	Prabhu, P.H., B.A., LL.B., Ph.D. (Prof. Dir.).
Science	Chinoy, J.J., M.Sc., Bom., D.I.C., Ph.D. Lond. (Bot.) (Prof. Dir.).
Social Sciences	Vaidya, P.C., M.Sc., Ph.D. Bom. (Maths.) (Prof.).
	Shenoy, B.R., M.A. Ban., M.Sc. (Econ.) Lond. (Econ.) (Prof. Dir.).

COLLEGES PROVIDING POST-GRADUATE COURSES

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- †1. A.G. Teachers' College, Ahmedabad.
 - *2. B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad.
 - *3. Bahauddin College, Jhunagadh.
 - 4. The Ballabhbhai Damodardas Arts College, Ahmedabad.
 - 5. Darbar Gopaldas Mahavidyalaya, Aliabad.
 - *6. Dharamendrasinghi College, Rajkot.
 - †*7. Gujarat College, Bhavnagar.
 - †8. The H.L. College of Commerce, Ahmedabad.
 - †9. The J.J. College of Science B. & C. Patel Arts Institute, Nadiad.
 - 10. L.D. Arts College, Ahmedabad.
 - *11. L.D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad.
 - 12. The L.M. College of Pharmacy, Ahmedabad.
 - 13. M.G. Science Institute, Ahmedabad.
 - *14. M.J. College of Commerce, Bhavnagar.
 - *15. M.N. College, Visnagar.
 - *16. M.P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar.
 - †17. The M.T.B. College, Surat.
 - 18. N.K.M. Science and Arts College, Bulsar.
 - *19. R.R. Ralan College, Bhuji.
 - *20. Ramah Graduate Teachers' College, Porbandar.
 - *21. Samaldas College, Ahmedabad.
 - †22. The S.B. Garda College, and B.P. Baria Science Institute, Navsari.
 - †23. Sarvajanic College of Science, Surat.
 - 24. The Sarvajanic Law College, Surat.
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*Government Colleges.

†Some data for these colleges are given separately.

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25. School of Post-Graduate Medicine and Research, Seth Vadilal Sarabhai General Hospital and Seth Chinai Maternity Hospital, Ahmedabad.
 26. Sheth Bhola Bhai Jeshingbhai Institute of Learning and Research, Ahmedabad.
 27. Shri Hari Vallabhkhaidas Kalidas Arts College, Ahmedabad.
 28. Shri P.D. Malviya College of Commerce, Rajkot.
 29. Sir K.P. College of Commerce, Surat.
 30. Sir L.A. Shah Law Arts College, Ahmedabad.
 - †31. The St. Xavier's College, Ahmedabad.

University Schools for Post-Graduate Studies

1. University School of Gujarati Language and Literature, Ahmedabad.
2. University School of Psychology and Philosophy, Ahmedabad.
3. University School of Sciences, Ahmedabad.
4. University School of Social Science, Ahmedabad.

*Government Colleges.

†Some data for these colleges are given separately.

A.G. TEACHERS' COLLEGE, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad, Gujarat State
 Affiliated College Founded 1952
 Courses : B.Ed., M.Ed., Ph.D.
 Enrolment : 189 (B.Ed. 109, M.Ed. 47, Ph.D. 3, T.D. 30)
 Teaching Staff : 14
 Library : 5,500

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff		
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training
Education	109	47	3	14	1	4

GUJARAT COLLEGE, Ahmedabad, Gujarat State Founded 1879
 Affiliated College
 Courses : I.A., B.A., M.A. (History, Mathematics, Philosophy and Urdu) I.Sc., B.Sc., M.Sc. (Botany and Mathematics)
 Enrolment : 387 (Bachelor's 167, Master's 208, Ph.D.'s 12)
 Teaching Staff : 58
 Library : 45,400

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degree conferred during 1958-61
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Philosophy	20	30	—	3	—	—	—
Chemistry	70	—	8	9	4	1	6
History	62	145	—	6	—	—	—
Persian, Urdu and Islamic Culture	8	8	1	4	1	—	—

HARGOVANDAS LAKHMICHAND COLLEGE OF COMMERCE,

Ahmedabad, Gujarat State.

Founded 1936

Affiliated College

Courses : I.Com., B.Com., M.Com., Ph.D.

Enrolment : 494 (B.Com. 219, M.Com. 273, Ph.D. 2)

Teaching Staff : 29

Library : 24,100

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-61
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Commerce	219	273	2	29	—	1	1

J. & J. COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND C. B. PATEL ARTS INSTITU-

TIONS, Nadiad, Gujarat State.

Founded 1947

Affiliated College

Courses : I.A., B.A., M.A. (Gujarati)

I.Sc., B.Sc., M.Sc. (Chemistry & Physics)

Enrolment : 300 (Bachelor's 200, Master's 100)

Teaching Staff : 52

Library : ...

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff		
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training
Philosophy	25	33	—	2	1	—
Physics	100	10	—	10	1	—

M. T. B. ARTS COLLEGE, Surat, Gujarat State.

Founded 1918

Affiliated College

Courses : B.A., M.A. (English, Gujarati, Mathematics and Sanskrit)

Enrolment : 434 (Bachelor's 336, Master's 98)

Teaching Staff : 29

Library : 24,100

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff		
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training
Economics	192	74	—	5	1	—
English	19	14	—	6	—	1
Sanskrit	10	11	—	4	2	—

S. B. GARDA COLLEGE & B. P. BARIA SCIENCE INSTITUTE,

Navsari, Gujarat State.

Founded 1945

Affiliated College

Courses : I.A., B.A., M.A. (Gujarati, Hindi, History, Philosophy and Psychology)

I.Sc., B.Sc., M.Sc. (Inorganic Chemistry, Microbiology)

Ph.D.

Enrolment : 1330 (Bachelor's 531, Master's 284, Ph.D.'s 5)

Teaching Staff : 60

Library : 13,000

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff		
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training
Chemistry	175	15	—	3	—	—
Economics and History	123	84	—	5	1	—
Micro-Biology	120	20	2	5	1	2
Sanskrit	36	6	—	3	2	—

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, Ahmedabad, Gujarat State. Founded 1955

Affiliated College

Courses : I.A., B.A., M.A. (Hindi)

I.Sc., B.Sc.

Enrolment : 1604 (Master's 100, Ph.D.'s 4)

Teaching Staff : 86

Library : 13,600

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff		
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training
Chemistry	178	1	3	6	1	1

SARVAJANIK COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, Surat, Gujarat State.

Founded 1960

Affiliated College

Courses : I.Sc., B.Sc., M.Sc. (Chemistry, Mathematics, physics)
Ph.D.

Enrolment : 308 (Bachelor's 233, Master's 75)

Teaching Staff : 55

Library : 4,600

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degree conferred during 1958-61
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Chemistry	192	40	—	23	3	—	3
Mathematics	41	24	—	6	—	—	—
Physics	117	7	—	18	—	—	—

Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya

Established in 1956, this University has been specializing in Indian music and dance. The enrolment in the University is limited. The degree conferred is Bachelor of Music in most cases and there is no enrolment beyond the Master's level.

Name and Address	INDIRA KALA SANGEET VISHWAVIDYALAYA, Khairagarh, Madhya Pradesh.
Founded	1956
Type	Teaching and Affiliating. Co-educational.
Faculties	...
Medium of Examination	Hindi and English.
Number of University Teaching Departments	1
Number of Affiliated Colleges	26
Total Student Enrolment	143
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	...
University Teaching Staff	7 (4 lecturers and 3 tutors)
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:20.4
University Library	550

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph.D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post-Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph. D. qualifications	With foreign training	

Music and Dance	1958	Kovid	2	—	7	—	—	5
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Total number of students taking final Bachelor of Music examination — 151

First Division — 13

Second Division — 65

Third Division — 41

Failed — 32

NUMBER OF SENIOR AND JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWS AND RESEARCH SCHOLARS

Department	No. of Senior Research Fellows	No. of Junior Research Fellows	No. of Research Scholars
Music & Dance	—	—	2

University of Jabalpur

Although the University of Jabalpur is among the youngest of the universities in India, the city of Jablapur is one of the oldest centres of education in India. Almost all the colleges affiliated to the University are in the city of Jabalpur. Besides the usual departments, the University has a department of Veterinary Science. The various buildings of the University, on a 61-acre site given to the University by the State Government near the Mahakaushal Maha Vidyalaya (the oldest college of the State and the principal University centre of post-graduate work), are nearing completion.

Name and Address	JABALPUR UNIVERSITY, MADHYA PRADEH.
Founded	1957
Type	Teaching and Affiliating. Co-educational.
Faculties	Arts, Science, Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Engineering, Home Science, Law, Medicine, Veterinary Science.
Medium of Examination	Hindi and English in I.A., B.A., I.Sc., B.Sc., I.Com., M.Com., B.Ed.; English for post-graduate classes in Arts and Science and all Professional and other courses.
Number of University Teaching Departments	8 (Post-graduate courses only)
Number of Affiliated Colleges	19
Total Student Enrolment	10,259
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	306
University Teaching Staff	18
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:16
University Library	...

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph.D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post-Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Economics	1960	M.A., Ph.D.	47	12	1	1	—	1
English	1960	—do—	43	8	1	—	—	1
History	1960	—do—	24	11	3	2	—	—
Philosophy	1960	—do—	9	8	3	3	—	1
Political Science	1960	—do—	35	29	3	1	1	—
Sociology	1960	—do—	5	1	4	2	1	—
Law	1961	LL.M., Ph.D.	26	—	2	—	—	—
Total number of students taking final Bachelor's examination B.A., B.Sc., and B.Com., B.Sc. (Home Science)								—
First Division								1,464
Second Division								—
Third Division								493
Pass Division								—
Failed								413
								13
								507

NUMBER OF SENIOR AND JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWS RESEARCH SCHOLARS

The University awards Research Fellowships of the value of Rs. 200 per month for prosecuting research for the Ph.D. The total number of Fellowships to be held at a time is 16. There is, however, no allocation for any particular Department. They are termed as 'University Research Fellowships.'

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Economics	Bhargava, R.N., M.A., D.Litt.
Education	Misra, A., M.A., B.Sc., LL.B., B.T., D.Litt.
Engineering, Civil	Lakshmanaswamy, A., M.E.
Engineering, Telecommunication	Sarvate, V.V., M.Sc.
English	Sen Gupta, S.C., M.A., Ph.D.
Entomology	Gupta, R.L., B.Ag., Ph.D.
History	Sinha, H.N., M.A., Ph.D., Lond.
Medicine	Sachdeva, J.C., M.Sc., Ph.D., M.B., B.S. (Physiol.)
	Mishra, M.P., M.D., B.S., D.T.M. & H.
	Rao, Y.G., M.B., B.S.
	Goswami, S.L., M.D., B.S. (Pharmacol. and Therapeutics).
	Wahi, P.N., M.D.B.S. (Pathol. & Bacteriol.)
	Koshal, K.D., M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. (Surg.)
	Bhargava, R.P., M.B., B.S. (Physiol.).
	Chaudhary, D.S., M.B., M.S., D.O.M.S., Ph.D. (Anat.).
	Goel, I.B., M.B., M.S., D.O.M.S. (Ophthalmol.).
	Wagh, K.V., M.D., B.S., (Obstel. & Gynaecol.)
Philosophy	Sharma, C.D., M.A., D.Phil., DLitt. Alld.
Physics	Mukerjee, U., M.Sc.
Political Science	Asirvatham, E., M.A., B.D., Ph.D.
Sociology	Motwani, K., M.A., Ph.D.
Veterinary Science	Mangrulkar, M.Y., M.Sc., D.T.V.M. Edin.

COLLEGES PROVIDING POST-GRADUATE COURSES

1. D.N. Jain Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur.
 2. G.S. College of Commerce and Economics, Jabalpur.
 - *3. Government Agriculture College, Jabalpur.
 - *4. Government Engineering College, Jabalpur.
 - *5. Government Medical College, Jabalpur.
 - *6. Government Veterinary College, Jabalpur.
 7. Hitkarini Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur.
 - *8. Institute of Languages and Research, Jabalpur.
 - *9. Mahakoshal Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur.
 - *10. Prantiya Shikshan Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur.
 11. St. Aloysius College, Jabalpur.
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*Government colleges.

Jadavpur University

Jadavpur University was constituted in 1955 by expanding the humanities in a nationalist college of engineering and technology established by patriots in the 1920's, and never a part of the official system. The University has an Arts Faculty but there is still considerable emphasis on science, engineering and technology which is well reflected in the student enrolment figures in the University College of Engineering & Technology. With the assistance of the U.G.C., the Jadavpur University has recently taken up a project for building an industrial estate to enable the students to earn while they learn. Among the post-graduate departments there are two which are worth mentioning—the department of Comparative Literature and the department of International Relations.

Name and Address	Jadavpur Univerisity, Jadavpur, Calcutta-32. West Bengal.
Founded	1955
Type	Teaching and Residential. Co-educational.
Faculties	Arts, Science, Engineering and Technology.
Medium of Examination	English.
Number of University Teaching Departments	17.
Number of Affiliated Colleges	2 Constituent Colleges.
Total Student Enrolment	3295
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	...
University Teaching Staff	282
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:11
University Library	95,008

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph.D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post-Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Bengali	1956	M.A., Ph.D.	59	2	8	2	—	—
Chemistry	1956	M.Sc., Ph.D.	16	8	35	17	—	6
Comparative Literature	1956	M.A., Ph.D.	42	1	7	—	—	—
Economics	1956	Do	56	5	11	2	4	—
English	1956	Do	60	2	11	3	2	—
Geology	1956	M.Sc., Ph.D.	32	2	14	4	4	1
History	1956	M.A., Ph.D.	64	1	8	3	4	—
International Relations	1956	Do	59	4	12	2	3	—
Mathematics	1956	M.Sc., Ph.D.	70	6	19	4	—	3
Philosophy	1956	M.A., Ph.D.	59	1	12	2	—	—
Physics	1956	M.Sc., Ph.D.	27	3	25	6	1	—
Sanskrit	1956	M.A., Ph.d.	36	2	7	3	—	—
Chemical Engineering	1921	M.Ch.E., M. Tech., Ph.D.	3	2	14	8	9	—
Civil Engineering	1956	M.C.E., Ph.D ...	...	...	15	—	3	—
Electrical Engineering	1906	M.E.E., Ph.D.	1		26	3	8	—
Mechanical Engineering	1906	M.M.E., Ph. D.	4		51	5	12	—
Tele-Communication Engineering	1957	M. Tel.E., Ph.D.	2		7	2	—	—

Total number of students taking Final Bachelor's examination (B.A., B.Sc.).

111

First Division. 5
 Second Division 76
 Third Division nil
 Failed 30

NUMBER OF SENIOR AND JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWS
AND RESEARCH SCHOLARS

Department	No. of Senior Research Fellows	No. of Junior Research Fellows	No. of Research Scholars
Comparative Literature	—	1	—
Chemistry	4	5	1
Economics	—	1	—
Geology	—	4	1
Mathematics	—	1	—
Physics	1	3	—
Sanskrit	—	—	1
Chemical Engineering	1	1	2
Chemical Engineering (Food Technology Division).	1	1	1

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Bengali	Bose, G.C., M.A. Dacca.
Comparative Literature	Bose, B., M.A. Dacca.
Economics	Chakraborty, P., M.A. Calc.
English	Bose, A., M.A. Dacca, D.Phil. Oxon.
History	Gupta, P.C., M.A. Calc., Ph.D. Lond.
International Affairs	Chakravarti, P.C., M.A. Dacca, Ph.D. Lond.
Language	Rehfeld, W., D.Phil., Fran. (Part-time).
Philosophy	Bhattacharya, G.N., M.A. Calc.
Sanskrit	Mukherjee, R.R., D.Phil. Calc.

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
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University College of Engineering and Technology

Principal—T. Sen, Dr Ing. Munich, M.I.E. (India).

Chemical Engineering	... Dutta, D.K., B.Sc. Calc., B.Ch.E., M.S. Carnegie Tech. (Prof. Actg., Hd. of Dept.)
Civil Engineering	Ray, K., B.Sc. Calc., B.Sc. (Engg.) Lond., M.I.C.E. Som., P.K., B.E. Calc., M.Sc. (Engg.) Lond. Neogy A.K., B.E. Calc.
Electrical Engineering	Guha, H.C., B.Sc. Edin., M.I.E.E. Chowdhury, J.K., M.Sc. Calc., M.Sc. Tech. Manc. Deb, D.K., M.S. Northwestern. Das Gupta, S.C., B.E.E. Patra, S., Ph.D., Manc., B.E.E.
Humanities	Roy, K.C., M.A. Calc. (Lectr.).
Mechanical Engineering	Sen, G.C., M.S. Mich. Chakraverti, S.K., B.S. Worcester Poly. Inst., M.A. Mich. Chatterjee, N.N., B.Sc. Calc. M.M.E. Mukerjee, B.C., E.I.H. Grenoble, B.M.E. Chanda, B.N., M.S. Iowa, Ph.D. Colorado, B.M.E.
Telecommunication Engineering	Chatterjee, J.S., D. Phil. Calc. Kundu, P., M.Sc. Calc.

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
<i>University College of Science</i>	
<i>Principal—A.K. Majumder, D.Sc., Calc.</i>	
Chemistry, Inorganic	Majumder, A.K., D.Sc., Calc.
Chemistry, Organic	Bhattacharya, B.K., D.Sc., Calc.
Chemistry, Physical	Mukherjee, S.N., D.Sc., Calc.
Geological Sciences	Deb, S., F.N.I.
Mathematics	Sen, B.B., D.Sc. Calc., F.N.I.
Physics	Chatterjee, S.D., D.Sc. Calc., F.N.I.

COLLEGES PROVIDING POST-GRADUATE COURSES

University Colleges

1. University College of Arts.
 2. University College of Engineering & Technology.
 3. University College of Science.
-

Jammu & Kashmir University

The University of Jammu & Kashmir was established immediately after independence for the small number of affiliated colleges in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. A new campus is being built in Srinagar. Until 1956, the sphere of its activities was restricted to the conduct of various examinations and to laying down regulations and syllabuses for the different courses. In 1956, however, the University took over post-graduate departments of English, Economics and Geology. In 1958, post-graduate teaching was started in 3 new subjects, viz., Hindi, Urdu and Mathematics. Six more departments, viz. Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Education and Commerce are proposed to be opened during the Third Plan period.

Name and Address	UNIVERSITY OF JAMMU & KASHMIR, Srinagar, Kashmir.
Founded	1948
Type	Teaching and Affiliating. Co-educational.
Faculties	Arts, Science, Commerce, Education, Medi- cine, Oriental Learning, Social Sciences.
Medium of Examination	English.
Number of University Teaching Departments	6 (Only graduate and post-graduate courses).
Number of Affiliated Colleges	26 (Undergraduate courses only).
Total Student Enrolment	7,962.
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	...
University Teaching Staff	...
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:17.7
University Library	31,495

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph. D. conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post-Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Biology	1956	M.Sc.	31	...	3	1	...	..
Economics	1956	M.A.	...	...	...	...	...	...
English	1956	M.A.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindi	1958	M.A.	45	...	4	1	...	...
Mathematics	1958	M.A.	53	...	4	...	...	...
Urdu	...							

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Economics	... Bhan, J.N., M.A., Ph.D., (Reader.)
English	... Pandit, S.L., M.A. (Reader.)
Geology	Wakhaloo, S.N., M.Sc., Ph.D., F.G.S.
Hindi	... Gupta, H.P., M.A., D.Phil.
Mathematics	... Puri, M.R., M.Sc., Dipl. Stats. Leeds, M.A. (Lectr..)
Urdu	Zore, S.M.

Karnatak University

Karnatak University is another of those regional universities established when India received independence. It is building a new campus on the hill just outside of the city of Dharwar. It affiliates the colleges of the Karnatak area. This University has some progressive ideas as may be seen in the development and running of the library. It aims to develop into a residential university with emphasis on post-graduate instruction, affiliation being one of its subsidiary functions. The department of Social Anthropology (actually Sociology) is doing excellent work.

Name and Address	KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, Dharwar-3, Mysore State.
Founded	1949
Type	Teaching and Affiliating.
Faculties	Arts, Agriculture, Engineering, Law, Medicine, Science, Social Sciences.
Medium of Examination	English
Number of University Teaching Departments	18 2 Constituent Colleges.
Number of Affiliated Colleges	34
Total Student Enrolment	14,815
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	697
University Teaching Staff	990
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:16
University Library	65,119

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph.D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post-Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph. D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Anthropology	1959	M.A., Ph.D.	27	11	3	2	2	—
Botany	1959	M.Sc., Ph.D.	24	3	5	2	1	1
Chemistry	1953	M.Sc., Ph.D.	83	7	12	8	5	2
Economics	1955	M.A., Ph.D.	62	4	6	1	2	—
English	1957	—do—	28	12	2	1	1	1
Geography	1961	M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D.	11	—	4	2	—	—
Geology	1953	M.Sc., Ph.D.	22	2	4	1	1	—
History and Kannada Research Institute	1955	M.A., Ph.D.	24	5	2	2	1	D.Litt. 1
Kannada	1951	—do—	43	5	4	2	—	1
Mathematics	1951	M.Sc., M.A., Ph.D.	49	5	5	2	1	—
Philosophy	1957	M.A., Ph.D.	9	6	3	—	1	—
Physics	1953	M.Sc., Ph.D.	55	7	7	5	3	4
Political Science	1956	M.A., Ph.D., and Post-graduate Dip. in Public Administration	76	6	4	1	2	—
Sanskrit	1959	M.A., Ph.D.	6	2	2	1	—	1
Sociology	1957	—do—	25	2	2	1	1	—
Statistics	1951	M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D.	48	1	5	1	1	—
Zoology	1959	M.Sc., Ph.D.	25	4	4	3	1	—

Total number of students taking final Bachelor's examination (B.A., B.Sc., and B.Com.) 2328

First Division	—	63
Second Division	—	358
Third Division	—	982
Failed	—	925

NUMBER OF SENIOR AND JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWS
AND RESEARCH SCHOLARS

Department	No. of Senior Research Fellows	No. of Junior Research Fellows	No. of Research Scholars	Research Studentships
Botany	—	—	—	1
Chemistry	—	1	4	1
Economics	—	—	—	2
English	—	—	—	1
Geology	—	1	—	—
Kannada	—	—	1	—
Kannada Research Institute	—	—	—	2
Mathematics	—	—	3	—
Philosophy	—	—	1	—
Physics	1	—	4	—
Sanskrit	—	—	1	—
Statistics	—	1	—	—

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Botany	Channaveeraiah, M.S., Ph.D. Lond., D.Sc. Motr. (Reader).
Chemistry, Inorganic & Physical	Chandrasekharaiah, E.S., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Reader).
Chemistry, Organic	Siddappa, S., D.I.C., M.Sc., Ph.D.
Economics	Nanjundappa, D.M., Ph.D. (Reader).
English	Menezes, A., M.A. Bom.
Geology	Sadashiviah, M.S., D.I.C., M.Sc., Ph.D. Lond., F.G.S.
History	Saletore, B.A., M.A., Ph.D. Lond., D.Phil. Giessen.
Kannada Language and Literature	Hiremath, R.C., M.A., Ph.D.
Mathematics	Sreenivas Iyengar, C.N., D.Sc.
Philosophy	Shah, K.J., M.A. Camb. (Reader).
Physics	Tawde, N.R., M.Sc., Ph.D. Lond., F.I.P., F.N.I.
Politics	Halappa, G.S., M.A. Mys., & Col. (Reader)
Sanskrit	Krishnamurthy, K., M.A., Ph.D. (Reader)
Social Anthropology	Ishwaran, K., M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt. Ley., B.Litt., Oxon, M.S.S. Inst. for Soc. Studies (The Hague) (Reader)
Sociology	Chandrashekhariah, K., M.A. Mys., D.Phil. Fran. (Reader).
Statistics	Prābhu, N.U., M.A. Bom., M.Sc. Manc. (Reader).
Zoology	Joseph, K., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Reader).

COLLEGES PROVIDING POST-GRADUATE COURSES

AFFILIATED COLLEGES

- *1. J.G. College of Commerce, Hubli.
- *2. Lingaraj College, Belgaum.
- 3. Raja Lakhamagonda Law College, Belgaum.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGES

- 1. University College of Education, Dharwar.
- 2. University Law College, Dharwar.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES

- 1. Karnatak Arts College, Dharwar.
- *2. Karnatak Science College, Dharwar.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGES

- 1. College of Agriculture, Dharwar.
- 2. Secondary Teacher's Training College, Belgaum.

*Some data for these colleges are given separately.

KARNATAK SCIENCE COLLEGE, Dharwar, Mysore State. Founded 1917

Constituent College

Courses: B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D.

Enrolment: 1,015 (Bachelor's 494, Master's 15)

Teaching Staff: 56

Library: 33,100

J.G. COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Hubli, Mysore State Founded 1947

Affiliated College

Courses : B.Com., M.Com.

Enrolment : 709 (B.Com. 605, M.Com. 96, Ph.D. 8)

Teaching Staff : 19

Library :

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-61
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Commerce	605	96	8	19	2	—	1

LINGARAJ COLLEGE, Belgaum, Mysore State

Founded 1933

Affiliated College

Courses : I.A., B.A., M.A. (Ardh Magadhi & Marathi), Ph.D., T.D.

Enrolment : 342 (Bachelor's 323, Master's 19)

Teaching Staff : 22

Library : 23,000

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff		
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training
Marathi	31	19	—	4	...	...

University of Kerala

Consequent on the reorganization of the States, the University of Travancore (estd. 1937) became the Kerala University in September, 1957. At present this is the only university in the State of Kerala although there is a proposal to establish university centres in the Third Plan period, at Ernakulam and at Calicut. The State Government has taken over all the colleges of the State (including University College in Trivandrum) and runs them under a Directorate of Collegiate Education. The University is now endeavouring to set up its own post-graduate departments to replace those it lost through this action. There is a marine biological laboratory and aquarium for the promotion of marine biological research. Mention may also be made of the Institute of Oceanography at Cochin.

Name and Address	KERALA UNIVERSITY, Trivandrum, Kerala State.
Founded	1937
Type	Teaching and Affiliating. Co-educational.
Faculties	Arts, Science, Agriculture, Ayurvedic, Commerce, Education, Engineering, Law, Medicine, Oriental Studies & Fine Arts, Veterinary Science.
Medium of Examination	English
Number of University Teaching Departments	6 (Post-graduate courses only.)
Number of Affiliated Colleges	81
Total Student Enrolment	50,544
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	155
University Teaching Staff	33
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:16.5
University Library	96,668

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff	
			Master's level	Post-Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications
Applied Chemistry	1959	M.Sc., Ph.D.	12	8	7	4
Education	1957	M.Ed., Ph.D.	20	4	4	1
Marine Biology & Fisheries	1938	M.Sc., Ph.D.	18	7	10	3
Politics	1957	M.A., M.Litt., Ph.D.	28	8	3	1
Psychology	1957	M.A., M.Litt., Ph.D.	14	5	3	2
Statistics	1945	M.Sc., Ph.D.	28	3	6	...

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Applied Chemistry	Pillai, P.P., D.Sc., F.R.I.C.
Botany	Abraham, A., M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D.
Economics	Pillai, V.R., M.A., M.Sc.
Education	Pillai, N.P., Ph.D. Birm., M.A. LT. (Reader)
Islamic History & Culture	...
Marine Biology and Fisheries	John, C.C., D.I.C., M.A., D.Sc.
Politics	Sukumaran Nair, V.K., M.A., Ph.D. (Reader)
Psychology	George, E.I., M.A., Ph.D. (Reader)
Statistics	George, Miss Aleyamma, D.Sc.
Tamil	Subramoniam, V.I., M.A.

COLLEGES PROVIDING UPTO POST-GRADUATE COURSES

-
- *1. Agricultural College, Vellayani.
 - 2. Christ College, Irinjalakuda.
 - 3. C.M.S. College, Kottayam.
 - *4. College of Engineering, Trivandrum.
 - 5. Fatima Mata National College, Quilon.
 - 6. Farook College, Faroke.
 - *7. Government Brennen College, Tellichery.
 - *8. Government Victoria College, Palghat.
 - 9. Guruvayoorappan College, Calicut.
 - *10. Law College, Ernakulam.
 - †*11. Maharaja's College, Ernakulam.
 - 12. Mar Ivanios College, Trivandrum.
 - *13. Medical College, Trivandrum.
 - 14. N.S.S. Hindu College, Changanacherry.
 - †15. Sacred Heart College, Thevara, Ernakulam.
 - *16. Sanskrit College, Trivandrum.
 - †17. Sree Narayana College, Quilon.
 - †18. St. Berchman's College, Changanacherry.
 - 19. St. Joseph's College, Devagiri, Calicut.
 - 20. St. Mary's College, Trichur.
 - 21. St. Teresa's College, Ernakulam.
 - †22. St. Thomas College, Trichur.
 - 23. St. Thomas College, Palai.
 - †24. Union Christian College, Alwaye.
 - 25. University College, Trivandrum.
-

*Government colleges.

†Some data for these colleges are given separately.

MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE, Ernakulam, Kerala

Founded 1875

Affiliated College

Courses : Pre-Professional

B.A., M.A. (Economics, English, History, Malayalam).

B.Sc., M.Sc. (Applied Chemistry, Botany, Chemistry,
Mathematics, Physics, Zoology).

Enrolment : 912 (Bachelor's 800; Master's 112).

Teaching Staff : 111

Library : 39,000

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff		
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training
Botany	30	8	...	9	—	—
Chemistry	36	18	...	19	2	1
Economics	120	30	...	5	—	—
English	800	24	...	14	1	—
Hindi	75	24	...	8	—	—
History & Politics	81	28	...	7	—	—
Malayalam	325	12	...	8	—	—
Mathematics	108	30	...	10	—	—
Physics	144	24	...	14	—	—
Zoology	90	12	...	8	2	2

SACRED HEART COLLEGE (Thevara) Ernakulam, Kerala. Founded 1943

Affiliated College

Courses : B.A., M.A. (Economics)

B.Sc., M.Sc. (Zoology)

B.Com. (Commerce)

Dip. in Social Science

Enrolment : 757 (Bachelor's 681; Master's 61; M.S.W.15)

Teaching Staff : 70

Library : 25,000

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff		
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training
Commerce	171	14	...	8	—	—
Economics	48	26	...	10	—	—
Zoology	108	19	...	8	1	1

SREE NARAYAN COLLEGE, Quilon, Kerala

Founded 1948

Affiliated College

Courses : B.A., M.A. (Economics, Politics)

B.Sc.

B.Com.

Enrolment : ...

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff		
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training
Chemistry	408	6	...	9	2	2

ST. BERCHMAN'S COLLEGE, Changanacherry, Kerala. Founded 1922

Affiliated College

Courses : Pre-Professional

B.A., M.A. (Economics, Malayalam)

B.Sc.

Enrolment: 704 (Bachelor's 652; Master's 52)

Teaching Staff : 68

Library : 22,500

ST. THOMAS COLLEGE, Palai, Kerala

Founded 1950

Affiliated College

Courses : B.A., M.A. (Hindi, Politics)

B.Sc.

M.Sc. (Statistics)

Enrolment : 1,323 (Pre-University 593; Bachelor's 690; Master's 40)

Teaching Staff : 72

Library : 14,700

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff		
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training
Botany	80	6	...	5	1	—
Hindi	331	6	...	7	—	—
Mathematics	92	21	...	9	—	—
Politics	59	7	...	7	1	1

UNION CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, Alwaye, Kerala

Founded 1921

Affiliated College

Courses : Pre-Professional

B.A.

B.Sc.

M.Sc. (Physics)

Enrolment : 843 (Pre-Professional 56; Bachelor's 447; Master's 23, PUC 317).

Teaching Staff : 49

Library : 13,000

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff		
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training
Physics	124	23	...	9	1	2

Kurukshetra University

Being one of the very recently established universities, it is still in the process of organization and expansion. There is an Institute of Indic studies for advanced work in Sanskrit, Prakrit and other aspects of Indology. There is a four-year degree course in education, an experiment in India. As the University is not in any town, it has to be physically a self-contained unit.

Name and Address	KURUKSHETRA UNIVERSITY,* Kurukshetra, Punjab.
Founded	1956
Type	Teaching and Residential. Co-educational.
Faculties	Arts and Languages, Science, Social Sciences, Education.
Medium of Examination	Sanskrit, Hindi and English for M.A. (Sanskrit); English and Hindi in other subjects except Science and Mathematics. English for Science and Mathematics.
Number of University Teaching Departments	11
Number of Affiliated Colleges ...	
Total Student Enrolment	819
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	...
University Teaching Staff	130
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:6
University Library	27,015

*The data given for this University relate to 1963.

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff		
			Master's level	Post-Master' Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qu ification	W th foreign training
Chemistry	1961	B.Sc.(Hons.), M.Sc.	55	...	15	7	2
Economics	1961	B.A.(Hons.), M.A.	20	1	6	2	2
Education	1960	B.A., B.Sc., (Education), (M.A., M.Sc. degree in Education not yet established)	...	...	39	1	1
English	1961	B.A. (Hons.), M.A.	37	...	7	1	1
Hindi	1961	—do—	4	2	7	4	—
History	1961	—do—	3	...	4	—	1
Mathematics	1961	—do—	26	1	9	3	3
Philosophy	1961	—do—	3	...	6	2	2
Physics	1961	B.Sc. (Hons.)	21	...	9	1	2
Political Science	1961	B.A.(Hons.), M.A.	7	...	1	2	1
Sanskrit	1959	—do—	19	...	6	4	1
Total number of students taking final Bachelor's examination (B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.)						—	Nil
First batch of students will appear for the Bachelor's examination in 1964.							

NUMBER OF RESEARCH SCHOLARS

Department	o. of Research Scholars
Economics	1
Hindi	2
Mathematics	1
Institute of Indic Studies	5

Lucknow University

Located in the capital of populous Uttar Pradesh, this unitary, teaching and residential university established in 1920 has all the usual departments and professional colleges with facilities for research. Special mention may be made of the good work done in the Biochemistry Department of this University. The Economics Department of the University looks after the publication of the Indian Journal of Labour Economics. The State of Uttar Pradesh has several universities to support with the result that finances are always short. The universities of this state have been the centre of student indiscipline in recent years.

Name and Address	LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
Founded	1921
Type	Teaching and Residential. Co-educational.
Faculties	Arts, Science, Ayurveda, Commerce, Law, Medicine.
Medium of Examination	Hindi in B.A., B.Sc., and B.Com.; English in others.
Number of University Teaching Departments	43 (Under-graduate and most Post-graduate teaching).
Number of Associated Colleges	15
Total Student Enrolment	15,600
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	...
University Teaching Staff	...
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:21
University Library	226,357

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph.D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post-Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Ancient Indian History & Culture	1955	B.A., B.A. (Hons.), M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.	...	11	7	2	1	2
Anthropology	1952	B.A., B.A. (Hons.), M.A., Ph.D.	70	22	7	2	2	1
Arabic	1921	—do—	17	2	3	3	...	4
Botany	1921	B.Sc., B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.	25	18	13	10	3	11
Business Administration	1956	B.Com., M. Com., Ph.D.	194	21	6	2	1	...
Chemistry	1921	B.Sc., B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc., Biochemistry	114	60	28	27	9	27
Commerce	1921	B.Com., M. Com., Ph.D.	194	26	11	4	...	...
Economics	1921	B.A., B.A. (Hons.), M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.	98	8	14	9	...	7
Education	1953	B.A., B.Ed., M.Ed., Ph.D., D.Litt.	21	15	11	8	5	2
Geology	1951	B.Sc., B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc., Ph.D.	48	8	8	4	1	2
Hindi & Modern Indian Languages	1948	B.A., B.A. (Hons.), M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.	203	13	18	14	1	26 D.Litt 3
English	1921	—do—	131	1	19	8	2	5
History	1921	—do—	160	13	8	5	...	1
Law	1921	LL.B., LL.M., LL.D.	37	4	22	3	5	...

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph.D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's	Post-Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Mathematics	1921	B.A., B.A. (Hons.), M.A., B.Sc., B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.	113	20	17	14	3	10
Persian & Urdu	1921	B.A., B.A. (Hons), M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.	19	2	6	3	...	4
Philosophy & Psychology	1958	B.A., B.A. (Hons), M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.	45	8	14	7	3	12
Physics	1921	B.Sc., B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.	95	8	24	16	6	1
Political Science	1921	B.A., B.A. (Hons.), M.A., Ph.D., Dip. in Pub. Administration and Foreign Affairs and Diplomacy	158	4	12	9	1	7
Sanskrit	1921	B.A., B.A. (Hons.), M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.	57	5	8	7	1	6 D.Litt 1
Sociology & Social Work	1956	B.A., B.A. (Hons.), M.A., Ph.D., D. Litt., M.S.W.	30	...	...	...	...	...
Statistics	1956	B.A., B.A. (Hons.), M.A., B.Sc., B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc., Ph.D.	74	3	7	3	4	...
Zoology	1921	B.Sc., B.Sc. (Hons.), M. Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.	30	14	12	12	5	10

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
<i>Canning College</i>	
(Arts, Science, Law, Commerce & Oriental Dept.).	
Ancient History and Archaeology	Dixit, R.K., M.A., Ph.D.
Anthropology	Sen, D.K., M.Sc. Calc. (Asstt. Prof.).
Applied Economics	Gupta, O.P., B.Sc. (Econ), Ph.D. Lond.
Arabic	...
	Samadi, S.B., M.A., Ph.D., D. Litt., Dabir-i-Kamil (Asstt. Prof.).
Botany	Ramachandra Rao, A., D.Sc. (Asstt. Prof.).
Business Administration	Pandey, A., M.A. Alld. (Asstt. Prof.).
Chemistry	Sen, A.B., M.Sc., Ph.D. Shukla, S.N., Ph.D. Lond., M.Sc. Krishnan, P.S., Ph.D. Corn., M.A., M.Sc.
Commerce	Sarkar, K.C., M.A., Ph.D.
Economics	Singh, B., M.A. LL.B., Ph.D. D.Litt.
Education	Mathur, R.B., B.A., Ph.D., D.P.A. Lond., Cert. Ed. Camb. (Asstt. Prof.).
English	Rao, A.V., M.A. Madr., Ph.D., Lond.
Geology	Misra, R.C., M.Sc., Ph.D.
Hindi	Gupta, D.D., M.A., LL.B., D.Litt. Alld.
History	Chatterji, N.L., M.A. Alld., D.Litt., Ph.D.
Law	Nigam, S.S., M.Sc., LL.M. Shukla, V.N., Ph.D. Lond., B.A., LL.M.
Mathematics & Astronomy	Ballabh, R., M.Sc., Ph.D.
Modern European Languages	Ishaq, Mrs. Isabella (French), Asstt. Prof. Kashyap, Mrs. Anita, LL.D. (German), Asstt. Prof.
	...
Persian and Urdu	...
	Mosvi, S.Y.H., M.A. (Asstt. Prof.).

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Philosophy and Psychology	Saksena, S.K., M.A., Ph.D. Lond.
Physics	Sharma, P.N., Ph.D., D.Sc.
Political Science	Loomba, A.L., M.A. (Asstt. Prof. Actg. Head of Deptt.).
Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages	Singh, S.V., M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.
Sociology and Social Work	Mukerji, R.K., M.A., Ph.D. (Director).
Statistics	Roy, A.R., M.Sc., Ph.D. Stan.
Zoology	Lal, M.B., D.Sc., Edin. & Luck.
ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT	
Arabic and Persian	Naseer, S.M. (Asstt. Prof.)
Sanskrit	Awasthi, R.P. (Asstt. Prof.)
<i>Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi Memorial Medical College, Kanpur</i>	
Anatomy	Singh, K.B., Ph.D. Edin., M.B., M.S., F.R.A.I.
Dentistry	Pradhan, A.C., B.Sc., B.D.S. (Lect.)
Ear, Nose and Throat	Sinha, S.N.S., M.B., M.S. (Lectr.)
Forensic Medicine	Gupta, P.C. (Part-time)
Medicine	Gour, K.N., M.D., F.R.C.P.Ed., F.R.F.P. S. Glas.
Obstetrics and Gynaecology	Bai, Miss Sunanda, M.D., B.S.
Ophthalmology	Singh, R.T., D.O.M.S. Lond., M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.Ed.
Orthopaedics	Gupta, A.K., M.Ch. Orth. Liv., M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S. (Reader, Hd. of Deptt.).
Pathology	Tiyagi, G.K., M.D., B.S.

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
<hr/>	
Pharmacology and Therapeutics ...	Misra, S.S., M.D., B.S. (Reader, Offg. Head of Dept.).
Physiology	Kapoor, S.R., M.D., B.S.
Radiology	Saxena, O.N., D.M.R.T. Liv., M.B., B.S., M.D.R.E. (Reader, Hd. of Deptt.).
Surgery	Srivastava, S.P., M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S. Das, P., M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S., F.A.C.S. (Clin.S.).

Isabella Thoburn College (Women)

Principal—Eva I. Shipstone, M.A., D.T., Ph.D. Harv.

Chemistry	Wallace, Miss W., B.A. Minn., A.M. Col. Ph.D. (Reader).
Economics and Sociology	Misra, Miss K., M.A. (Lectr.).
Education	Wilson, Miss M.D., M.Ed. Patna, B.A., D.T. (Reader).
English	Dimmitt, Miss M.A., B.A., De-Pauw, M.A., Wellesley (Reader).
Hindi	Bhatnagar, Mrs. Hem, M.A. (Lectr.).
History	Johnson, Miss S.E., A.M. Col. (Reader).
Mathematics	Chandapillai, Miss, A., M.A., L.T., Ph.D. (Lectr.).
Persian and Urdu	...
Philosophy	Williams, Miss L.V., M.A. Ohio (Lectr.).
Physics	Zutshi, M.N., M.Sc., L.T. (Lectr.).

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Political Science	Wanchoo, Miss. V., M.A. (Lectr.).
Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages	... (Lectr.).
Zoology	Mathew, Miss A., M.A., (Lectr.).
<i>Jubilee Girls' College</i>	
<i>Principal</i> —Miss. B. Datta, B.A., Teacher's Cert. Lond.	
<i>Kanya Kubja College</i>	
<i>Principal</i> —M.G. Misra, M.Sc., B.T.	

COLLEGES PROVIDING POST-GRADUATE COURSES

- *1. G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur.
2. King George's Medical College, Lucknow.

*Government College.

Madras University

The Madras University had been developing steadily for a century. The University is affiliating in character, containing all the colleges of the State except for the residential university of Annamalai. Post graduate teaching has been organized on an inter-collegiate-university cooperation basis in the city of Madras. The University departments are primarily research departments though a few do postgraduate teaching. Almost all disciplines are found. A University Post graduate Centre has been started in Madurai, and another is contemplated in Coimbatore, in both of which there are many educational institutions. Madras University is known for its traditions of high standards. It has had the benefit of an able educational leader as Vice-Chancellor for many years. The Madras Honors degree (recently dropped) was generally recognized. Its alumni figure prominently in the all-India competitions for recruitments to the higher civil service of the country. The departments of Botany and Physics are widely recognized as doing first rate work. Three are also excellent departments in Indian Philosophy and Sanskrit.

Name and Address	MADRAS UNIVERSITY, Madras City, Madras State.
Founded	1857
Type	Teaching and Affiliating. Co-educational.
Faculties	Arts, Science, Agriculture, Commerce, Engineering, Fine Arts, Law, Medicine, Oriental Learning, Teaching, Technology, Veterinary Science.
Medium of Examination	English
Number of University Departments	30 (mostly for research).
Number of Affiliated Colleges	82
Total Student Enrolment	60,185
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	...
University Teaching Staff	915
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:13.2
University Library	217,603.

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph.D.'s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post-Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Ancient History and Archaeology	1959	M.A., M. Litt., Ph.D.	6	8	8	3	—	—
Anthropology	1944	M.Litt., Ph.D., — Dip. & Cert. in Anthropology	—	—	4	1	1	—
Arabic, Persian & Urdu	1927	M. Litt., Ph.D.	...	...	3	...	...	—
Architecture	...	B. Arch.	...	...	3	...	...	—
Botany	1933	M.Sc., Ph.D.	...	19	7	5	2	9
Business Management	1955	Dip. in Bus. Management	...	...	3	...	2	...
Chemistry	1933	M.Sc., Ph.D. — Ph.D. (Bio-chemistry)	—	8 10	8	8	3	29
Commerce	1952	B.Com. (Hons.)	—	—	11	—	—	—
Co-operative Banking and Agr. Finance	1957	Dip. in Bank- ing and Agr. Finance	—	—	2	1	—	—
Economics	1915	M. Litt., Ph.D., Dip. in Eco. and Journalism	...	6	5	2	1	1
Geology & Geo-physics	1952	M.Sc., Ph.D.	...	12	7	3	—	2
Geography	1932	M.Sc., Ph.D. — Dip. in Geog.	...	4	2	1	2	—

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph.D. conferred by the department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post-Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Hindi	1952	M.Litt., Ph.D	...	...	2	1	...	1
Indian History	1914	Do	...	8	5	3	1	...
Indian Music	1932	M. Litt., Ph.D., Dip. in Indian Music	...	2	5	—	—	—
International and Constitutional Law	1951	M.L.	39	—	1	1	1	—
Kannada	1927	M. Litt., Ph.D.	...	2	2	—	—	—
Library Science	1960	B. Lib. Sc., M.Lib.Sc.	12	—	4	—	—	—
Malayalam	1927	M.Litt., Ph.D.	...	1	2	1	...	1
Mathematics	1927	M.Sc., Ph.D.	...	8	8	4	...	1
Philosophy	1927	M. Litt., Ph.D.	...	6	3	2	...	4
Physics	1952	M.Sc., Ph.D.	...	17	9	7	2	11
Politics & Public Administration	1937	M. Litt., Ph. D., Dip. in Pol. Sc. and Pub. Admn.	...	5	5	...	...	1
Psychology	1943	M.Litt., M.Ed., ... Ph.D.	...	5	5	2	2	1

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph.D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post-Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Sanskrit	1927	M.Litt., Ph.D. ...	6	3	2	...	...	...
Statistics	1946	M.Sc., Ph.D. Dip. in Stat.	...	3	2	2	1	2
Tamil	1927	M.Litt., Ph.D. ...	12	6	3	...	...	2
Technology	1944	B.Sc. (Tech., Chem. Engg., Leather Tech., Text. Tech.), M.Sc., Ph.D.	8	...	20	...	...	2
Telugu	1927	M.Litt., Ph.D. ...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Zoology	1933	M.Sc., Ph.D. ...	17	8	4	...	...	5

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Anthropology	Ehrenfels, Baron U.R., Ph.D. Vienna.
Archaeology	Mahalingam, T.V., M.A., D.Litt.
Architecture	Desai, M.G., B.A., Dip. Archit., F.R.I.B.A.
Biochemistry	Shanmugasundaram, E.R.B., M.A., Ph.D.
Botany	Sadasivan, T.S., D.Sc., Ph.D. Lond.
Business Administration	Krishna Rao, G.V., M.B.A. Col., M.A.B.L.

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Chemistry	Santahappa, M., B.A. Manc., Ph.D., Manc. & Lond., (at Madurai Centre). Swaminathan, S., B.Sc., Ph.D. Ill. (Org. C.). Janardhanan, P.B., M.A., Ph.D. (Inorg. and Analyt. C.).
Commerce	Sundaramurthy Mudaliar, V., M.A., B.L. (Part-time).
Co-operative Banking and Agricultural Finance.	Krishna Rao, B., B.A., M. Litt. (Reader).
English	Jayaraman, T., B.A. (Hons.) (Lectr.).
Geography	Kuriyan, G., B.A., B.Sc., Ph.D. Lond.
Geology	Jagapathy Naidu, P.R., M.Sc., D.Phil. Basle.
Indian Economics	Balakrishna, R., M.A., Ph.D. Lond. Bright Singh, D., M.A., Ph.D. (at Madurai Centre).
Indian History	Kanakasabapathy Pillai, K., M.A., D.Litt., D.Phil. Oxon.
Indian Music	Isaac, Miss Light, B.A., M.Litt. (Res. Asstt. Lectr.).
Indian Philosophy	Mahadevan, T.M.P., M.A., Ph.D.
Legal Studies	... Rama Rao, T.S., B.Sc., M.L.
Library Science	Krishna Rao, D.B., M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D.
Mathematics	Krishnan, V.S., M.A., D.Sc., B.T. Venkataraman, M., M.A., Ph.D. (at Madurai Centre).
Physics	Ramachandran, G.N., M.Sc., Ph.D. Camb., D.Sc. Ramakrishnan, A., B.Sc., Ph.D. Manc.

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Politics and Public Administration	Bhaskaran, R., M.A.
Psychology	Boaz, G.D., M.A., D.Phil. Oxon.
Statistics	Rajalakshman, D.V., M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D. Manc.
Zoology	Gnanamuthu, C.P., M.A., D.Sc.
TECHNOLOGY	Krishnan, G., M.A., M.Sc., Ph. D. Manc. (at Madurai Centre).
Chemical Engineering	Laddha, G.S., Ch.E., Ph.D., Purdue, B.Sc. (Tech.), M.Sc. (Director).
	Jayaraman, V.S., B.E., (General Engg.).
	Madhavan Nair, A.P., M.A. (Appl. Phy. Chem.).
Textile Technology	Krishnamurti, S., B.Sc., B.Sc. (Tech.).
<i>Oriental Research Institute</i>	
Arabic, Persian and Urdu	Usha, A.H.S., B.A. (Persian) Reader.
	Kokan, M.Y., M.A. (Urdu) Reader.
	Haq, M.A., M.A., M.Litt. (Arabic) Lectr.
Hindi	Naidu, S.S.R., M.A., Ph.D. (Reader).
Kannada	Mariappa Bhat, M., M.A., L.T.
Malayalam	Krishnan Nayar, S., M.A., Ph.D. (Reader).
Sanskrit	Raghavan, V., M.A., Ph.D.
Tamil	Varadarajan, M., M.A., M.O.L., Ph.D.
	Dorai Rangaswamy, M.A., M.O.L., Ph.D. (at Madurai Centre).
Telugu	Venkata Rao, N., M.A. (Reader).

COLLEGES PROVIDING POST-GRADUATE COURSES

- *1. Agricultural College, Coimbatore.
2. Dr. Alagappa Chettiar Training College,
3. Alagappa Chettiar College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi.
4. Alagappa College, Karaikudi.
- †5. American College, Madurai.
- †6. Avinashilingam Home Science College for Women, Coimbatore.
- †7. Christian Medical College, Vellore.
8. Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Coimbatore.
- *9. College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras.
10. Government Training College, Pudukottai.
11. Lady Doak College, Madurai.
- †12. Loyola College, Madras.
- †13. Madras Christian College, Tambaram.
- *14. Madras Law College, Madras.
- *15. Madras Medical College, Madras.
- *16. Madras Veterinary College, Madras.
17. Madura College, Madurai.
18. Meston Training College, Madras.
- †19. National College, Tiruchirapalli.
20. P.S.G. Arts College, Coimbatore.
21. P.S.G. & Sons' Charities College of Technology, Coimbatore.
- †22. Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
- *†23. Presidency College, Madras.
- *†24. Queen Mary's College, Madras.

*Government Colleges.

†Some data for these colleges are given separately.

25. The South Travancore Hindu College, Nagercoil.
 26. Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya Training College, Periananayakpalayam.
 - *27. Stanley Medical College, Madras.
 28. Stella Maris College, Madras.
 29. St. Christopher's Training College, Madras.
 30. St. Ignatius Training College, Palayamkottai.
 31. Stella Matutina Training College, Madras.
 - †32. St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirapalli.
 33. St. Xavier's Training College, Madras.
 - †34. Thigarajar College, Madurai.
 35. Thiagarajar College of Engineering, P.O. Tirupparankuntaram.
 36. Thiagarajar College of Preceptors, Madurai.
 - †37. Vivekananda College, Madras.
 38. Vivekananda Training College, Tirupparoyathurai.
 39. V.O. Chidambaram Training College, Tuticorin.
 - †40. Women's Christian College, Madras.
-

*Government College.

†Some data for these colleges are given separately.

LOYOLA COLLEGE, Madras

Founded 1952

Constituent College

Courses : B.A.

M.A. (Economics)

B.Sc.

B.Sc. Hons. (Chemistry)

M.Sc. (Chemistry, Mathematics)

B.Com.

M.Com.

Enrolment : 1088 (Bachelor's 980 ; Master's 108).

Teaching staff : 66

Library : 38,250

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-1961
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Chemistry	128	22	3	6	3	2	6
Commerce	177	32	...	8	...	...	...
Mathematics	123	18	1	8	1	1	...

PACHAIYAPPA'S COLLEGE, Kilpauk, Madras City. Founded 1880

Constituent College

Courses : B.A.

M.A. (Economics, History, Philosophy, Tamil).

B.Sc.

M.Sc. (Chemistry, Mathematics, Zoology).

B.Com., M.Com.

Enrolment : 429 (Bachelor's 225 ; Master's 169 ; Post-Master's 1).

Teaching Staff : 101

Library : 31,000

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-1961
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Chemistry	133	29	...	11	1	—	—
Commerce	176	34	...	7	—	—	—
Economics	119	39	...	7	—	1	—
History	53	26	...	6	—	—	—
Mathematics	101	17	...	9	—	—	—
Philosophy	15	7	...	5	1	—	—
Tamil	607	23	...	10	—	—	—
Zoology	82	28	...	8	—	—	—

QUEEN MARY'S COLLEGE, Mylapore, Madras City. Founded 1914

Constituent College

Courses : B.A.

M.A. (Geography)

B.Sc.

B.Sc. (Home Science)

M.Sc. (Geography, Home Management).

Enrolment : 826 (Bachelor's 824 ; Master's 2).

Teaching Staff : 93

Library : 27,500

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-1961
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Geography	...	4	...	7	1	1	—

VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE, Mylapore, Madras City. Founded 1914

Constituent College

Courses : B.A.

M.A. (Economics, Philosophy, Sanskrit).

B.Sc.

M.Sc. (Mathematics)

B.Com.

Enrolment : ...

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-1961
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Chemistry	144	12	...	6	1	—	—
Economics	180	32	...	7	—	—	—
Mathematics	145	27	...	9	—	—	—
Philosophy	—	5	...	4	—	—	—
Sanskrit	149	3	...	5	—	—	—

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, Cathedral, Madras City.

Founded 1915

Constituent College

Courses : B.A.

B.Sc.

B.Sc. (Home Science)

M.Sc. (Institution Management, Nutrition).

Enrolment : 364 (Pre-University 96; Bachelor's 257 ; Master's 11).

Teaching Staff : 55

Library : 12,000

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-1961
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Home Science	46	10	...	5	3	5	—

AMERICAN COLLEGE, Tallakulam, Madurai, Madras State.

Founded 1881

Affiliated College

Courses : B.A.

B.Sc.

M.Sc. (Chemistry)

B.Com.

Enrolment : 672 (Bachelor's 619; Master's 53).

Teaching Staff : 67

Library : 27,000

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-1961
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications.	With foreign training	
Chemistry	71	30	...	6	—	1	—
Zoology	73	23	...	6	1	1	—

AVINASHILINGAM HOME SCIENCE COLLEGE, Coimbatore,
 Madras State. Founded 1957

Affiliated College

Courses : B.A., B.Sc.

M.Sc. (Home Science)

Enrolments : 432 (Pre-University 198 ; Bachelor's 214; Master's 20).

Teaching Staff : 40

Library : 12,000

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-1961
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Home Science	182	20	...	4	2	4	—

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, Tambaram, Madras. Founded 1837

Affiliated College

Courses : B.A., M.A. (Economics, English, History, Philosophy).

B.Sc., M.Sc. (Botany, Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics,
Zoology).Enrolment : 1042 (Pre-University 271; Bachelor's 555; Master's 207;
Post-Master's 9).

Teaching staff : 65

Library : 31,000

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-1961
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Botany	55	22	...	5	1	—	—
Chemistry	180	30	4	11	3	1	5
Economics	120	32	...	6	—	—	—
English	555	22	...	9	—	2	—
History	189	28	...	8	1	3	—
Mathematics	54	13	2	10	1	3	—
Philosophy & Psychology	15	10	1	5	1	1	—
Physics	160	30	2	8	1	2	—
Zoology	5	26	1	8	1	1	—

NATIONAL COLLEGE, Tiruchirapalli, Madras State. Founded 1919

Affiliated College

Courses : B.A.

M.A. (Economics)

B.Sc.

M.Sc. (Mathematics)

B. Com.

Enrolment : 1073 (Pre-University 504; Bachelor's 508; Master's 61).

Teaching Staff : 60

Library : 17,200

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-1961
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Economics & History	244	34	...	7	—	—	—
Mathematics	...	27	...	8	—	—	—

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, Chepauk, Madras City.

Founded 1840

Affiliated College

Courses : B.A.

M.A. (Economics, English, Geography, History, Political Science, Psychology, Tamil, Sanskrit).

B.Sc.

M.Sc. (Botany, Chemistry, Geography, Geology, Mathematics, Physics, Zoology).

Enrolment : 1,329 (Bachelors 945 ; Master's 370 ; Post-Master's 14).

Teaching Staff : 136

Library : 70,313

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-1961
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Botany	91	28	1	10	2	1	4
Chemistry	132	29	...	10	1	1	—
Economics	146 M.Litt.	39 2	...	6	—	1	—
English	26	21	...	11	—	—	—
Geography	37	5	...	4	—	—	—
Geology	72	30	2	9	1	1	3
History	18	27	...	6	—	—	—
Physics	48	15	...	8	—	—	—
Political Science	20	40	...	5	—	1	—
Psychology	...	6	...	5	—	—	—
Sanskrit	11	7	...	4	—	—	—
Statistics	62	33	...	6	—	—	—
Tamil	584	24	...	8	2	—	—
Zoology	96	30	1	9	—	1	1

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, Tiruchirapalli, Madras State. Founded 1865

Affiliated College

Courses : B.A.

M.A. (Economics)

B.Sc.

M.Sc. (Botany, Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics)

B.Com.

Enrolment : 1668 (Bachelor's 933 ; Master's 158)

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-1961
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Botany	89	23	...	7	—	1	—
Chemistry	150	30	...	7	2	2	—
History and Economics	100	40	...	9	—	1	—
Mathematics	150	30	...	10	—	—	—
Physics	160	40	...	8	1	1	—

THIAGARAJAR COLLEGE, Madurai, Madras State.

Founded 1949

Affiliated College

Courses : Pre-Professional

B.A.

M.A. (Economics, Tamil)

B.Sc.

M.Sc. (Mathematics, Zoology)

Enrolment : 994 (Pre-University 480; Bachelor's 391; Master's 123).

Teaching Staff : 78

Library : 16,000

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-1961
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Economics	77	37	...	11	—	—	—
English	294	7	2	9	—	1	—
Mathematics	56	28	...	9	—	1	—
Tamil	393	25	...	14	—	—	—

Marathwada University

The Marathwada University was started in 1958 by affiliating nine colleges in the Aurangabad region (their number has since increased to eighteen). Buildings for the office, laboratories, etc. of the University are under construction. But since the University has no laboratories at present, post-graduate teaching in sciences is being conducted in the affiliated colleges.

Name and Address	MARATHAWADA UNIVERSITY, Aurangapura, Aurangabad, Maharashtra.
Founded	1958
Type	Teaching and Affiliating. Co-educational.
Faculties	Arts, Science, Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Engineering, Law, Medicine.
Medium of Examination	English, Marathi or Hindustani (Devnagari Script) in Faculties of Arts, Science, Agri- culture and Commerce; English in others.
Number of University Teaching Departments	4 (Departments of Chemistry, Economics, Marathi Language and Literature, and Zoology are formally organized. But the University also offers courses in English, History, Hindi, Mathematics and Sanskrit for Master's program).
Number of Affiliated Colleges	20 (undergraduate teaching only).
Total Student Enrolment	6,475
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	293
University Teaching Staff	38
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:18.9
University Library	53,341

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff	
			Master's level	Post-Master's Research level	Total Number	Having Ph.D. qualifications
Chemistry	1959	M.Sc.	15	1	9	—
Economics	1959	M.A., Ph.D.	85	7	3	1
English	1959	M.A.	28	—	4	—
Hindi	1961	M.A.	34	—	2	1
History	1959	M.A., Ph.D.	22	1	3	...
Marathi Language & Literature	1959	M.A., Ph.D.	23	7	5	1
Mathematics	1960	M.A., M.Sc.	43	—	4	—
Sanskrit	1959	M.A., Ph.D.	7	2	3	1
Zoology	1959	M.Sc.	17	1	5	—

Total number of students taking final Bachelor's examination (B.A., B.Sc., B. Com.) — 869

First Division — 4

Second Division — 130

Third Division — 272

Failed — 463

NUMBER OF SENIOR AND JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWS
AND RESEARCH SCHOLARS

Department	No. of Senior Research Fellows	No. of Junior Research Fellows	No. of Research Scholars
Economics	—	1	—

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Chemistry	...
Economics	Borkar, V.V., M.A., Ph.D. Bom.
Marathi Language & Literature	Kulkarni, W.L., M.A. Bom.
Zoology	...

Mysore University

There used to be two university centres, Mysore and Bangalore, at each of which there are university colleges. However, the State Government has now taken over all the colleges but three are still under the management of the University. The University recently decided to separate the post-graduate teaching, and a new campus in Mysore has been built for the purpose. A noteworthy feature of Mysore University is the recent inclusion of General Education in the curriculum for the pre-university and degree courses, which requires all arts students to offer General Science and all science students to offer Social Sciences. The university has an Oriental Research Institute. Attached to it is also the All-India Institute of Mental Health located in Bangalore.

Name and Address	MYSORE UNIVERSITY, Mysore City, Mysore State.
Founded	1916
Type	Teaching and Affiliating. Co-educational.
Faculties	Arts, Science, Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Engineering, Law, Medicine, Technology.
Medium of Examination	English and Kannada.
Number of University Teaching Departments	4 University Colleges (These constitute the teaching departments of the University. Of these, one offers only undergraduate courses, and two have both undergraduate and graduate courses).
Number of Affiliated Colleges	44
Total Student Enrolment	36,524
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	1,134
University Teaching Staff	57
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:16
University Library	...

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff		Number of Ph. D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post-Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	
Botany		M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.	23	—	2	1	7
English		M.A., Ph.D.	47	3	11	1	2
Engineering		B.E., M.E.	25	—	54	—	—
History		M.A., Ph.D.	60	4	6	—	1
Geology		M.Sc., Ph.D.	19	1	4	2	4
Indology		M.A., Ph.D.	14	5	3	1	—
Kannada		—do—	42	3	7	1	1
Philosophy		—do—	17	5	5	1	3
Psychology		—do—	31	4	3	1	2
Sanskrit		—do—	7	1	6	2	2
Sociology		—do—	61	2	7	2	—
Statistics		M.Sc., Ph.D.	49	1	8	—	—
Urdu, Arabic & Persian		M.A., Ph.D.	1	4	5	2	—
Chemistry			...	—	4	—	10
Mathematics			...	1	6	—	4
Physics			5	—	4

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Botany	Narayan, K.N., M.Sc., Ph.D. Prof. (MGM) Nagaraj, M., M.Sc., Ph.D. Chic. Principal (SCS)
Chemistry	Narayan, G., M.Sc., Ph.D. Siddappa, S., M.Sc., Ph.D. Shadaksharaswamy, M., M.Sc., Ph.D. Venkata Setty, T.H., D.I.C., B.Sc., Ph.D.
Commerce	Ramakrishna Reddy, G., M.A., Ph.D. (Prof., Principal, Com. C.) Rama Rao, S.L., B.Sc. Lond. (FGCCHIT).
Education	Rangachar, C., B.Sc., M.Ed. Leeds. (Prof., Principal, TC.)
English	Narasimhiah, C.D., M.A. Camb. (Prof., Principal, MC). Singh, M.E.B., M.A. Camb. (Prof., CC). Nambiar, O.K., M.A. (Prof., CC). Shantaveerappa, S.N., M.A. (Prof., MC).
French and German	Graefe, Mrs. I., M.A., L.T. (Reader MCWB).
Geology and Geography	Ghori, G.K., M.Sc., Ph.D. Lond. (Prof. MC). Srinivasa Rao, M.R., M.Sc. (Geol.) Prof.(CC). Visvanathaiah, M.N., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Geol.) Prof. (MGM).
Hindi	Nagappa, N., M.A. (Reader), (MGM).
History, Economics and Political Science	Huchappa, G.T., M.A., Ph.D., N.Y. (Econ.) Prof. (MGM). Thotappa, K.B.Y., M.A., Ph.D. Bom. & Chic. (Pol.), Prof. (MGM).

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Home Science	Lingiah, Miss B. Sushela, M.Sc., M.S., Ph.D. (Prof. Principal), (MCWB).
Indology	Seshadri, M., M.A., Ph.D. Lond., Prof. (MGM).
Journalism	Murthy, N.K., M.A. (Reader), (MC).
Kannada	Sreekantaiya, T.N., M.A., Prof. (MGM).
	Narasimhachar, D.L., M.A., Prof. (MC).
Mathematics and Statistics	Nagappa, P.H., M.Sc. Lond. (Maths), Prof., Principal (CC).
	Ekambaram, S.K., M.A. Camb. (Stats.), Prof. (MC).
	Iyengar, K., Venkatachala, D.Sc., Prof. (MGM).
	Noronha, F.J., M.A. Lond., Prof., Principal (ICB).
	Keshava Hedge, S.V., M.Sc., Ph.D., Zur., Prof., Principal (YCM).
	Ramesan, T., M.Sc., Prof. (EC).
Philology	Manappa Naik, M.A., Reader (MGM).
Philosophy and Psychology	Naidu, B.K., M.A., D.Litt. (Psychol.), Prof. (MGM).
Physics	Bondade, S.B., B.A., LL.B., B.Sc. Lond., Prof., Dir. (Collegiate Educn.).
	Ramaswamy, S., B.Sc., Ph.D., Lond., FIP. Prof. (CC).
	Subbaraya, T.S., D.Sc., Prof., Principal (FGCT).
	Chandrasekhar, S., Ph.D., D.Sc., Prof. (MGM).

Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Sanskrit	Ramachandra Rao, S., M.A., Prof. (MGM).
Tamil and Telugu	Subbaramappa, K., B.A., B.Ed., B.O.L. (Telugu), Reader (MC). ... (Tamil), Reader (CC).
Urdu, Persian and Arabic	Khan, K.A., M.A., Ph.D. Camb., Prof. (MC) Begum, A., M.A., Ph.D. (Urdu), Prof. (MGM).
Zoology	Ramaswami, L.S., D.Sc., Reader (CC). Rajasekhara Setty, M.R., M.Sc., Ph.D. Offg., Prof. (MGM).
Engineering, Civil	Narasimhiah, D.B., B.E., M.S. (Mech.), M.S. (CE) Kharagpur.
Engineering, Electrical	Channabasavaiah, K. B.E., M.S. (EE) Wis., Prof., Jt. Dir. of Tech. Educn. Raju, W.J.P., B.A., B.E.
Engineering, Mechanical	Narayana Iyengar, B.R., S.M. (Mech.), M.I.T., B.Sc., B.E.

COLLEGES PROVIDING UPTO POST-GRADUATE COURSES

- *1. Central College, Bangalore.
2. College of Engineering, Bangalore.
- *3. Government Law College, Bangalore.
4. Maharaja's College, Mysore.
5. Manasagangotri, Mysore.
- *6. Medical College, Bangalore.

*Government colleges.

Nagpur University

In Nagpur University, which was established in 1923, teaching is provided partly through the affiliated colleges and partly through the teaching departments of the University. Facilities are available for post-graduate instruction and research in all the usual disciplines. Within the University, there is a department of Public Administration and Local Self Government. At present a bill to amend the Nagpur University Act is being discussed which, among other things, provides for the concentration of all post-graduate teaching in the University itself.

Name and Address	NAGPUR UNIVERSITY, Nagpur, Maharashtra.
Founded	1923
Type	Teaching and Affiliating. Co-educational.
Faculties	Arts, Science, Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Engineering & Technology, Law, Medicine.
Medium of Examination	English, Hindi and Marathi in Pre- University in Arts and Science, B.A. & B.Sc., M.A., & M.Com; Hindi and Marathi in Pre-University Commerce, B.Com., B.T. & Dip. T; English in others.
Number of University Teaching Departments	8 3 Constituent Colleges.
Number of Affiliated Colleges	49
Total Student Enrolment	27,330
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	699
University Teaching Staff	55
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:22
University Library	111,104

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph.D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post-Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Ancient Indian Hist. & Culture	1955	M.A., Ph.D.	15	5	4	2	—	—
Biochemistry	1946	—do—	22	9	5	4	—	1 D.Litt 4 Ph.D. (Arts) 3 Ph.D. (Sc.)
Economics	1958	—do—	99	—	1	1	—	—
Education	1945	Dip.T., B.T., M.Ed	23	—	15	—	—	—
English	1958	M.A., Ph.D.	47	2	2	2	—	—
Geology	1946	B.Sc., M.Sc. (Applied and Pure), Ph.D.	32	4	9	—	—	—
Hindi	1958	M.A., Ph.D.	12	6	2	1	—	—
History	1958	—do—	20	—	1	—	—	—
Marathi	1958	—do—	9	—	2	—	—	—
Pali & Sanskrit	1958	—do—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Philosophy	1958	—do—	6	—	2	—	—	—
Political Science	1946	—do—	42	8	4	1	—	—
Public Administration & Local Self Government	1949	M.A., Ph.D. & Diploma	160	3	8	—	—	—
Sanskrit	1958	M.A., Ph.D.	6	4	2	1	—	—

Total number of students taking final Bachelor's examination (B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.) 3,471

First Division 69

Second Division 1,086

Third Division 1,087

Failed 1,229

NUMBER OF SENIOR AND JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWS
AND RESEARCH SCHOLARS

Department	No. of Senior Research Fellows	No. of Junior Research Fellows	No. of Research Scholars
Ancient Indian History & Culture	—	—	2
Biochemistry	—	1	9
Economics	—	—	1
English	—	—	—
Geology	2	2	—
Hindi	—	—	1
History	—	—	—
Marathi	—	—	1
Pali & Prakrit	—	—	—
Philosophy	—	—	—
Political Science	—	—	—
Public Administration	—	—	1

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Ancient History (Indian) and Culture	Mirashi, V.V., M.A., D. Litt.
Biochemistry	Nath, M.C., D.Sc., F.N.I, F.R.I.C.
Geology	Rao, Sripada K, M.Sc., F.G.S., F.N.I.
Library Science	Phadke, P.S., B.A., Dipl. Lib. Sc.
Pharmacy	V. Subbarao, M.Pharm. (Lectr. Head, the Dept.).
Political Science	Deshpande, N.R., A.M., Ph.D. Col., M.A.LL.B.
Post-Graduate Teaching in Humanities	Mirashi, V.V., M.A., D.Litt. (Officer-in-charge).
Public Administration and Local Self Govt.	Murti, V.S., M.P.A. Harv., M.A. (Reader).

COLLEGES PROVIDING POST-GRADUATE COURSES

- *1. College of Agriculture, Nagpur.
- *†2. College of Science, Nagpur.
- †3. G.S. College of Commerce, Wardha.
- †4. G.S. College of Economics and Commerce, Nagpur.
- *5. Government Post-Graduate Basic Training College, Amravati.
6. Hislop College, Nagpur.
- *7. Medical College and Hospital, Nagpur.
- *8. Nagpur Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur.
9. Shri Shivaji College, Amravati.
- *10. Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya, Amravati.

*Government Colleges.

†Some data for these colleges are given separately.

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, Nagpur, Maharashtra State Founded 1909

Affiliated College

Courses : M.A. (Mathematics & Statistics)

B.Sc., M.Sc., (Botany, Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics,
Statistics, Zoology).

Ph.D., D.Sc.

Enrolment : 572 (Bachelor's 451; Master's 103; Ph.D. 18).

Teaching Staff : 99

Library : 22,400

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-1961
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Botany	54	14	—	9	1	—	—
Chemistry	175	29	2	15	5	3	4
Physics	154	21	14	24	2	—	2
Statistics	26	28	—	7	1	2	—
Zoology	42	11	2	10	3	2	1

G.S. COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Wardha, Maharashtra State.

Affiliated College

Founded 1940

Courses : B.Com., M.Com.

Enrolment : 951 (PUC 241; B.Com. 634; M.Com. 76)

Teaching Staff : 17

Library : 25,500

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-1961
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Commerce	634	76	—	17	1	—	4

G.S. COLLEGE OF ECONOMICS & COMMERCE,

Nagpur, Maharashtra State

Founded 1945

Affiliated College

Courses : B.Com., M.Com.

Enrolment : 970 (B.Com. 866, M.Com 104).

Teaching Staff : 22

Library : 12,000

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-1961
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Commerce	866	104	—	22	—	—	—

Osmania University

Hyderabad city, where Osmania University is located, has been described as the meeting place of the cultures of Northern and Southern India and is now the capital of Andhra Pradesh. Before the merger of the former princely State of Hyderabad with the Indian Union in 1948, the Osmania University employed Urdu as the medium of instruction. Now English is the main medium of instruction.

The University has a very commodious campus which is five miles away from the busy city proper, although colleges in the city are also part of the University. It has all the usual departments. The departments of Geology and Chemistry are considered to be outstanding. Its handsome new library building will be occupied in 1963. It has an astronomical observatory which is receiving a fine telescope from Wheat Loan Funds.

Name and Address	OSMANIA UNIVERSITY, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.
Founded	1918
Type	Teaching and Affiliating. Co-educational.
Faculties	Arts, Science, Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Engineering, Law, Medicine, Technology, Veterinary Science.
Medium of Examination	English or Hindustani (Persian and Devnagari Scripts) in subjects up to first degree level.
Number of University Teaching Departments	16 University Colleges.
Number of Affiliated Colleges:	25
Total Student Enrolment	21,489
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	...
University Teaching Staff	...
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:12.2
University Library	102,388

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff	Number of Ph. D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post-Master's Research level	Total number	
Arabic	1918	B.A., M.A., Ph.D.	2	2	7	
Commerce	1918	B.Com., M.Com., Ph.D.	41	5	18	
Economics	1918	B.A., M.A., Ph.D.	77	2	22	
English	1918	—do—	28	4	50	
Geography	1918	—do—	18	1	13	
Hindi	1918	—do—	42	9	16	1
History	1918	—do—	15	7	17	
Kannada	1918	—do—	5	2	9	
Marathi	1918	—do—	7	—	9	
Persian	1918	—do—	1	2	4	
Philosophy	1918	—do—	13	5	9	1
Political Science	1918	—do—	53	1	13	
Public Administration	1918	B.A., M.A.	61	—	7	
Religion & Culture	1918	B.A., M.A., Ph.D.	1	1	4	
Sanskrit	1918	—do—	5	3	11	1
Sociology	1918	—do—	32	2	7	
Tamil	1918	—do—	1	—	5	

Department	Established	Degrees Offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff	Number of Ph.D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post Master's Research level	Total number	
Telugu	1918	—do—	39	8	20	1
Urdu	1918	—do—	15	3	15	
Botany	1918	B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D.	41	17	41	2
Chemistry	1918	—do—	34	13	60	3
Geology	1918	—do—	34	6	8	
Mathematics	1918	B.A., B.Sc., M.A.	25	—	26	
...		M.Sc., Ph.D., (M.Sc.)	19	4	...	
Physics	1918	B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D.	37	14	51	
Statistics	1918	B.A., B.Sc., M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D.	9	—	...	
Zoology	1918	B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D.	42	9	40	1
Astronomy	1918	—do—	7	1	3	—
Technology	1918	B.Tech., M.Tech., Ph.D.	—	8	16	1
Education	1919	B.Ed., M.Ed., Ph.D.	10	—	11	—

Total number of students taking final Bachelors' examination (B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.) — 2,774

First Division — 44

Second Division — 400

Third Division — 922

Failed — 1,408

**NUMBER OF SENIOR AND JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWS
AND RESEARCH SCHOLARS (1962-63)**

Department	No. of Junior Research Fellows	No. of Senior Research Fellows	No. of Research Scholars
Arabic	—	—	2
Biochemistry	—	—	1
Botany	—	1	6
Chemical Technology	—	—	1
Chemistry	—	1	2
Commerce	—	—	2
English	—	—	1
Geology	—	—	4
Hindi	—	—	4
History	—	—	1
Marathi	—	—	2
Mathematics (Faculty of Arts)	—	—	1
Mathematics (Faculty of Science)	—	—	2
Persian	—	—	2
Physics	—	2	2
Sanskrit	—	—	2
Statistics	—	—	1
Telugu	—	—	7
Urdu	—	—	6
Zoology	—	—	7

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
<i>University College of Agriculture</i>	
Agricultural Botany	Razvi, H.A., B.Ag. Poona, Ph.D. Wales.
Agricultural Chemistry	Rao, T.M.V., B.Sc. Bom., Ph.D. Wis. (Reader).
Agricultural Economics	Suryanarayana, K.S., B.Sc.Ag., Madr., M.A. Nag. (Reader).
Agricultural Engineering	Suryanarayana Rao, T., B.Sc. Ag. Bom., B.A. Alig. (Lectr.)
Agriculture and Horticulture	... Suryanarayana Rao, R., B.Sc. Ag. Madr., M.S. Kansas. (Reader).
Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science	Karnani, B.T., M.Sc. Bom., Ph.D. Corn. (Reader).
Farm.	Khan, S.B., B.Sc. Brist. (Farm Supdt.).
Home Science	Bhargava, Mrs. E.M., B.Sc. Luck. M.S. Wis. (Lectr.)
Plant Breeding and Entomology	... Ali, M.H., M.Sc. Minn., Ph.D. Kansas (Reader).
<i>University College of Arts and Commerce</i>	
Arabic	Khan, A.M., M.A., D.Litt. Cairo, Ph.D. Camb.
Commerce	Ramanadham, V.V., Ph.D. And. & Lond., M.Com.
Economics	Qadir, M.A., B.Sc. Lond.
English	Kumar, S.K., M.A. Panj. (I), Ph.D. Camb.
French	Chouraqui, S. (Hon. Prof.).
Geography	Chaturvedi, B.N., M.A. Calc. & Osm. (Reader).

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
German	Rodi, F. (Hon. Prof.).
Hindi	Pande, R.N., M.A., LL.B. Ban., Ph.D. Nag. (Reader).
History	Srinivasachar, M.A. Madr., Ph.D. Lond.
Journalism	Kumar, S.K., M.A. Panj (I), Ph.D. Camb.
Kannada.	Patwari, R.R., M.A. Mys. (Reader).
Library Science	Yazdani, M.
Marathi	Madheker, R.B., M.A. Madr. (Reader).
Persian	Rasheed, G.D., M.A., Ph.D. (Reader).
Philisophy	Salahuddin, M., M.A. Dacca (Reader).
Political Science	Rajgopal, P.V., M.A. Madr. (Reader).
Religion and Culture	Shore, S.H., M.A., Ph.D. (Reader).
Sanskrit	Sharma, A., M.A. Alld., Ph.D. Munich.
Sociology	Kanga, A., M.A. Harv. (Reader).
Tamil	Sundaram, P.M., M.A. Annam. (Reader).
Telugu	Laximiranjanam, K., M.A. Madr.
Urdu	Sarwari, A.Q., M.A., LL.B.

University College of Education

Mrs. Syeda Zohra Begum, M.A. Alig., M.Ed.
Leeds. (Principal)

Chari, K.V., M.A. Lond., M.Ed. (Prof.)

University College of Engineering

Ali, A., B.Sc. Madr. & Lond. (Principal).

Civil Engineering Asthana, K.C., M.S. Col., Ph.D. Corn., B.E.

Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Electrical Engineering	Gadgil, V.M., B.Sc. Madr. & Lond. Nair, K.K., M.Sc.
Mechanical Engineering	Ali, A., B.Sc. Madr. & Lond.
Mining Engineering	Sheshagiri Rao, H.S., B.Sc. Madr.
<i>University College of Science</i>	
	Subbarao, N.V., D.Sc. And., D.I.C., Ph.D. Lond., F.R.I.C. (Principal).
Botany	Salam, A. M.Sc., Ph.D. Belf. (Reader).
Chemical Technology	Kulkarni, B.S., Ph.D. Bom.
Chemistry	Subba Rao, N.V., D.Sc. And., D.I.C., Ph.D. Lond., F.R.I.C.
English	Purshotam Rao, K., M.A. (Reader).
Geology	Hayakawa
Mathematics	Rao, R., M.A. (Reader).
Physics	Iyengar, S., M.Sc., Ph.D.
Statistics	Pakshirajan, R.P., M.Sc., Ph.D. Oregon. (Reader).
Zoology	Singh, R.S.N., M.Sc. Alig., Ph.D., D.Sc. Lond.
<i>University College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry</i>	
	Khan, Habib M. (Principal).
Anatomy	Kanan, C.V., B.Sc. Madr. (Reader).

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Animal Husbandry	...
	Venkateswara Rao, C., B.V.Sc. Madr., M.S. (Reader).
Medicine	Ramachandra Rao, V. (Lectr.)
Pathology and Bacteriology	Imaduddin, M., M.S. Mich., M.Sc. (Lectr.)
Pharmacology	Rao, B.V., B.V.Sc., M.Sc. Madr. (Lectr.)
Physiology	Hussian, M.A. (Reader, Actg. Principal.).
Surgery	Reddy, V.R., M.S. Kansas, B.V.Sc. (Lectr.).

COLLEGES PROVIDING POST-GRADUATE COURSES

1. Nizam College, Hyderabad.
2. Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad (for undergraduate courses in Medicine the college is under the Government management and for Postgraduate courses, it is under the management of the University).

UNIVERSITY COLLEGES

1. University College of Agriculture, Hyderabad.
 2. University College of Arts and Commerce, Hyderabad.
 3. University College of Education, Hyderabad.
 4. University College of Engineering, Hyderabad.
 5. University College of Law (Day Session), Hyderabad.
 6. University College of Science, Hyderabad.
 7. University College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Hyderabad.
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Panjab University

In undivided India, the Panjab University at Lahore (now in Pakistan) was the only university serving Panjab and Jammu & Kashmir. Following the partition of the Panjab in 1947, a new Panjab University was established in the capital, Chandigarh, to which many of the former faculty members went. After temporary residence in several college towns, all the University post-graduate teaching departments and offices are now in Chandigarh in impressive buildings. The campus extends over 300 acres. The University has all the usual faculties. Undergraduate and post-graduate teaching is done in a large number of affiliated colleges. It maintains a whole-time staff to organize youth-welfare activities. The department of Botany is doing good work.

Name and Address	PANJAB UNIVERSITY, Chandigarh-3, Panjab.
Founded	1947
Type	Teaching and Affiliating. Co-educational.
Faculties	Arts, Science, Agriculture, Dairying, Commerce, Education, Engineering & Technology, Law, Medicine, Languages, Design and Art.
Medium of Examination	English, Hindi, Urdu or Panjabi in I.A. B.A., and B.Com.; English in others.
Number of University Teaching Departments	26 5 (University Colleges).
Number of Affiliated Colleges	134
Total Student Enrolment	61,372 (as of September 1962).
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	1,991
University Teaching Staff	181
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:20
University Library	165,671

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph.D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post-Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph. D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Ancient History and Culture	1961	M.A., Ph.D.	4	1	1	1	—	—
Anthropology	1960	M.Sc., Ph.D.	16	2	3	1	1	—
Botany	1948	B.Sc. & M.Sc. (Hons. Sch.), Ph.D.	8	7	8	4	3	4
Chemical Engineering & Technology	1948	B.Sc. (Chem. Engg.)	—	166	21	7	4	—
Chemistry	1948	B.Sc. & M.Sc. (Hons. Sch.), Ph.D.	30	22	13	11	3	19
Commerce	1962	B.Com., M.Com., Ph.D.	—	—	10	1	1	—
Economics	1951	M.A., Ph.D.	42	3	5	1	3	—
English	1948	—do—	121	7	10	4	3	3
French	1960	Dip. & Certificate Course	15	—	1	—	1	—
Geography	1948	B.A. (Hons.), M.A., Ph.D.	37	1	3	2	2	1
German	1960	Certificate Course	13	—	1	1	1	—
Geology	1958	B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc., Ph.D.	23	2	5	4	3	—
Hindi	1948	M.A., Ph.D.	43	8	5	5	—	12
History	1951	—do—	57	2	7	4	1	6

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph.D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Journalism	1948	Diploma Course	84	—	7	—	3	—
Mathematics & Computation	1951	M.A., Ph.D.	52	5	8	6	5	2
Panjabi	1948	—do—	12	1	6	—	—	2
Pharmacy	1948	B.Pharm., M.Pharm., Ph.D.	9	3	10	6	7	1
Philosophy	1959	M.A., Ph.D.	14	1	4	3	2	—
Physics	1948	B.Sc. & M.Sc. (Hons. Sch.), Ph.D.	29	4	13	9	7	1
Political Science	1953	M.A., Ph.D.	54	—	3	1	1	3
Psychology	1959	M.A., Ph.D.	52	1	5	5	4	—
Public Administration	1960	M.A., Ph.D.	41	1	3	2	1	—
Sanskrit	1948	—do—	33	3	11	3	1	1
Sociology	1960	—do—	69	—	4	3	—	—
Zoology	1948	B.Sc. & M.Sc. (Hons. Sch.), Ph.D.	15	12	7	7	4	11

Total number of students taking final Bachelor's examination (B.A., B.Com., B.Sc.) — 23,135
 First Division — 189
 Second Division — 938
 Third Division — 5,834
 Failed — 16,174

NUMBER OF SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOWS
AND RESEARCH SCHOLARS

Department	No. of Senior Research Fellows	No. of Research Scholars
Botany	—	3
Chemical Engineering and Technology	—	2
Chemistry	—	4
Economics	2	2
Education (M.Ed.)	—	1
English	—	1
Geography	—	2
Geology	—	2
Hindi	—	1
History	—	2
Mathematics	2	4
Medicine	—	1
Panjabi	—	1
Pharmacy	—	3
Philosophy	—	2
Physics	—	2
Political Science	—	1
Psychology	—	1
Public Administration	—	1
Sanskrit	—	2
Sociology	—	2
Zoology	—	2

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Ancient History and Culture	Prakash, B., M.A., D.Litt. (Reader).
Anthropology	Chopra, S.R.K., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Reader).
Astronomy	Syal, R.D., M.A. (Lectr.).
Botany	Mehra, P.N., D.Sc., F.N.I.
Chemical Engineering and Technology	Ghosh, B., M.S., D.Sc.
Chemistry	Paul, R.C., M.Sc., Ph.D.
Commerce	Datta, K., M.A., Camb., B.Com. Lond. Principal, Univ. Commerce College.
Economics	Rangnekar, S.B., M.A., Ph.D. Bom.
English	Kumar, R., M.A., Ph.D.
French	Moolchand, Mrs. A. (Lectr.).
Geography	Sarkar, P.K., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Reader).
Geology	Sahni, M.R., M.A. Camb., Ph.D., D.Sc. Lond.
German	Roemer, Elizabeth, D.Phil. (Lectr.).
Hindi	Diwivedi, H.P., M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.
History	Gupta, H.R., M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.
Journalism	Singh, P.P., M.A. Missouri & Lond., B.A., LL.B. Luck., J.D. Lond. (Reader).
Law	Sircar, U.C., B.A., M.L., LL.D. (Principal, Univ. Law College.)
Mathematics	Gupta, H.R., M.A., Ph.D., F.N.I.
Panjabi	Shan, H.S., M.A. (Lectr.).
Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Pharmacognosy	Singh, N., M., Sc.Tech., Ph.D. Sheff. (Reader).
Pharmaceutics	Gaind, K.N., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Reader).
Philosophy	Nath, P., M.A., Ph.D. (Reader).
Physics	Anand, B.M., M.Sc., Ph.D.
Physiology	Bambah, Mrs. S., M.B.B.S., M.R.C.P. (Lectr.).
Political Science	Sharma, I.D., M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt. (Reader).
Psychology	Jalota, S., M.A., D.Phil.
Public Administration	Khanna, B.S., M.A., Ph.D.
Sanskrit	Shukla, D.N., M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.
Sociology	Majumdar, T.K., M.A., Ph.D. (Reader).
Zoology	Parshad, G., Ph.D. Edin. & Panj., M.Sc.

COLLEGES PROVIDING POST-GRADUATE COURSES

1. D.A.V. College, Amritsar.
- *2. D.A.V. College, Hoshiarpur.
3. D.A.V. College, Jullundur.
- †4. Dairy Science College, Karnal.
5. D.M. College, Moga.
6. Dayanand College, Hissar.
7. Dev Samaj College for Women, Ferozepore City.
8. Doaba College, Jullundur.
9. G.M.N. College, Ambala Cantt.
- †10. Government Agricultural College, Ludhiana.
- *†11. Government College, Hoshiarpur.
- †12. Government College, Ludhiana.
- †13. Government College, Rohtak.
- †14. Government Training College for Teachers, Jullundur.
15. Hans Raj Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jullundur.
16. Hindu College, Amritsar.
17. Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Jullundur.
- *18. Khalsa College, Amritsar.
19. Lyallpur Khalsa College, Jullundur.
- †20. Medical College, Amritsar.
- †21. Panjab Engineering College, Chandigarh.
- †22. Ramgarhia College, Phagwara.
23. Rana Padam Chand S.D. Bhargava College, Simla.
24. S.D. College, Ambala Cantt.
25. S.D. College, Hoshiarpur.
26. Vishewaranad Vedic Research Institute, Hoshiarpur.

*Government colleges.

†Some data for these colleges are given separately.

DAYANAND ANGLO-VEDIC COLLEGE, Hoshiarpur, Punjab State.

Affiliated College.

Founded 1926

Courses : F.A., B.A., B.A. (Hons.) (Economics, Hindi, English, Mathematics & Political Science).

M.A. (Economics, English, Hindi, History, & Political Sc.).

F.Sc., B.Sc.

Enrolment : 398 (Bachelor's 353; Master's 45).

Teaching Staff : 52

Library : 16,000

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-61
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Economics	165	30	—	5	—	—	—
Political Science	115	15	—	3	—	—	—

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, Hoshiarpur, Punjab State. Founded 1927

Affiliated College.

Courses : F.A., B.A., B.A. (Hons.), (Economics, English, Hindi, History, Mathematics, Political Science and Sanskrit).

M.A. (Economics, Hindi, English, History, Mathematics & Political Science) F.Sc., B.Sc.

Enrolment : 460 (Bachelor's 346; Master's 114).

Teaching Staff : 48

Library : 23,500

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-61
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Economics	14	30	—	7	—	—	—
English	210	50	—	6	—	1	—
Hindi	75	6	—	5	—	—	—
History	60	30	—	5	—	—	—
Political Science	31	35	—	6	1	—	—

KHALSA COLLEGE, Amritsar, Panjab State.

Founded 1899

Affiliated College.

Courses : F.A., B.A., B.A. (Hons.) (Economics, English, History, Mathematics, Pol. Sc. & Panjabi).

M.A. (Economics & Panjabi).

F.Sc., B.Sc., B.Sc. (Hons. School) (Chemistry).

F.Sc. (Agri.) B.Sc. (Agri.)

Enrolment : ...

Teaching Staff : ...

Library : ...

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-61
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Economics	129	20	—	4	1	—	—
Panjabi	32	18	—	5	1	—	—

RAMAGARHIA COLLEGE, Phagwara, Panjab State.

Founded 1956

Affiliated College.

Courses : F.A., B.A., B.A. (Hons.) (History, Hindi, Mathematics, Political Science and Panjabi).

M.A. (History)

F.Sc., B.Sc.

Enrolment : 192 (Bachelor's 174; Master's 18).

Teaching Staff : 32

Library : 10,000

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-61
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
History	56	18	—	5	1	—	—

Patna University

Patna University is a teaching and residential university covering the city of Patna. The Patna colleges do the undergraduate teaching; the University proper does only post-graduate teaching. It has all the usual departments. For the professional benefit of its teachers, Patna University has created a revolving fund to grant them interest-free loans for study abroad. It has a good department of History.

Name and Address	PATNA UNIVERSITY, Patna, Bihar.
Founded	1917
Type	Teaching and Residential. Co-educational.
Faculties	Arts, Science, Commerce, Education, Engineering, Law, Medicine.
Medium of Examination	Hindi in undergraduate courses (Arts, Science & Commerce). English in others.
Number of University Teaching Departments	37 (Teaching at post-graduate level is confined to these Departments, with one exception: a constituent college offers post-graduate courses in Law. They do not offer under-graduate courses).
Number of Constituent Colleges	10
Total Student Enrolment	10,500
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	520
University Teaching Staff	...
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:19
University Library	...

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff
			Master's level	Post Master's Research level	Total number
Ancient Indian History and Culture	1949	M.A., Ph.D.	41	9	7
Arabic	1953	—do—	3	1	1
Bengali	1956	—do—	39	3	2
Botany	1953	M.Sc., Ph.D.	42	4	13
Chemistry	1953	—do—	79	13	14
Economics	1953	M.A., Ph.D.	175	14	4
English	1953	—do—	159	5	4
Geography	1953	M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D.	43	6	5
Geology	1953	M.Sc., Ph.D.	40	2	6
Hindi	1953	M.A., Ph.D.	169	64	3
History	1953	—do—	131	35	5
Labour and Social Welfare	1948	—do—	73	5	4
Maithili	1953	—do—	28	2	1
Mathematics	1953	M.A., M.Sc.	116	—	6
Persian	1953	M.A.	17	—	2
Philosophy	1953	M.A., Ph.D.	155	7	3
Physics	1953	M.Sc., Ph.D.	60	5	13
Political Science	1948	M.A., Ph.D., Dip. in Int. Rel. & Pub. Admn.	216	23	5
Psychology	1953	M.A., Ph.D.	87	9	8
Sanskrit	1953	M.A., Ph.D.	36	2	2
Sociology	1951	—do—	191	15	5
Statistics	1948	M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D.	71	10	—
Urdu	1953	M.A., Ph.D.	42	9	2
Zoology	1953	M.Sc., Ph.D.	41	2	12
Law		M.L.	10	—	22

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Anatomy	Sinha, T.P., M.S. Penn.
Ancient Indian History and Archaeology	Sinha, B.P., M.A. Ph.D. Lond.
Applied Economics and Commerce	Misra, B.R., M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., D.Sc. Lond.
Arabic	Ahmad, S.A., M.A., D.Litt.
Bengali	Ghoshal, S.N., M.A., Ph.D.
Botany	Roy, R.P., M.Sc., Ph.D. Camb.
Chemistry	Sinha, P.C., M.Sc., Ph.D.
Economics	Jha, D., M.A.
Education	Prasad, R., M.Sc., M.Ed.
English	Sinha, R.K., M.A., Ph.D. Lond.
Geography	Dayal, P., M.A., Ph.D. Lond.
Geology	Chatterji, S.C., D.Sc. Calc., F.N.I.
Hindi	Sharma, N.V., M.A. (Asst. Prof.).
History	Sharansharma, R., M.A., Ph.D.
Labour and Social Welfare	Sinha, G.P., M.A., Ph.D.
Maithili	Jha, S., M.A., Ph.D. Lond.
Mathematics	Chariar, V.R., D.Sc.
Medicine	Das, M., M.B.B.S., D.T.M., D.M.R.E., M.R.C.P.
Obstetrics and Gynaecology	Upadhyay, S.N., M.D.
Ophthalmology and Otorhinolaryngology	Sinha, A., K., M.S., D.L.O., D.O.
Pathology	Modi, N.L., M.D., Ph.D., Dip. in Bact. D.C.P.
Persian	Rahman, A., M.A., B.L.
Pharmacology	Achari, G., M.D., Ph.D.
Philosophy	Jha, H.M., M.A.
Physics	Chatterjee, L.M., M.Sc.
Physiology	Sinha, A.S., Ph.D. Lond., M.D.
Political Science	Muhar, P.S., M.A., Ph.D. Harv.
Psychology	Mohsin, S.M., M.A., Ph.D. Lond.
Sanskrit	Pandey, C.K., M.A. (Asst. Prof.).
Sociology	Prasad, N., M.A. Cal. & Patna, D.Litt.
Statistics	Lal, D.N., M.A., Ph.D.
Surgery	Singh, V.N., M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S.
Urdu	Ahmad Uranvi, S.A., M.A., D.Litt.
Zoology	Keshava, S., Ph.D. Edin., M.Sc.

Poona University

Poona is an affiliating and teaching university. Though situated in Poona, its activities are spread over twelve districts inhabited by the Marathi-speaking people. In Poona it has a number of post-graduate departments, and for other subjects it follows the principle of centralized instruction among its Poona colleges. Some colleges outside Poona are also recognized for post-graduate teaching. Among the Poona colleges, Fergusson College, is well-noted. So too, are some of its constituent recognized institutions like Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Deccan College Post-graduate & Research Institute (noted for linguistics) and the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, all located in Poona. The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics may be especially mentioned for some of its excellent field studies on socio-economic problems; the Deccan College has gained considerable reputation for its work in the field of Linguistics and Ancient Indian History & Archaeology.

Name and Address	POONA UNIVERSITY, Poona-7, Maharashtra.
Founded	1948
Type	Teaching and Affiliating. Co-educational.
Faculties	Arts, Science, Agriculture, Ayurvedic Medicine, Engineering, Law, Medicine and Mental, Moral and Social Science, Commerce.
Medium of Examination	English and Marathi in 1st and 2nd years of B.A., and B.Com.; English in others.
Number of University Teaching Departments	14 (No undergraduate courses.) 12 Constituent colleges.
Number of Affiliated Colleges	31
Total Student Enrolment	29,155
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	768
University Teaching Staff	78
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:16.4
University Library	76,829

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff	Number of Ph.D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post-Master's Research level	Total number	
*Ancient Indian History & Culture	...	M.A., Ph.D.	1	4	—	1
*Archaeology	...	—do—	—	7	—	1
Botany	1952	B.Sc. (Hons.), M.S., Ph.D.	33	11	9	1
Chemistry	1950	—do—	123	25	11	2
†Economics	...	M.A., Ph.D.	100	6	—	3
†English		—do—	29	1	—	—
Experimental Psychology	1950	—do—	35	3	1	...
Geography	1950	M.A., B.Sc. (Hons), M.Sc., Ph.D.	25	1	5	—
†Geology	1954	B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc., Ph.D.	25	—	2	—
Hindi	1960	M.A., Ph.D.	20	6	2	—
†History	...	—do—	13	2	—	1
*Linguistics	1960	—do—	10	2	5	—

*University Departments located at the Deccan College, Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona-6.

†These Departments are manned by "contributed" as against "University appointed" teachers.

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff	Number of Ph.D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post-Master's Research level	Total number	
Marathi	1950	M.A., Ph.D.	33	4	1	—
Mathematics & Statistics	1950	M.A., B.Sc. (Hons), M.Sc., Ph.D.	119	3	10	—
†Philosophy		M.A., Ph.D.	8	6	...	1
Physics	1950	B.Sc. (Hons), M.Sc., Ph.D.	57	2	8	1
Politics & Public Administration	1950	M.A., Ph.D.	54	3	3	1
Sanskrit & Prakrit Languages	1950	—do—	19	5	1	2
†Sociology		—do—	104	...	..	1
Zoology	1950	B.Sc. (Hons), M.Sc., Ph.D.	21	2	6	1

Total number of students taking final Bachelor's examination
(B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.) 4,640

First Division 39

Second Division 851

Third Division 1,408

Failed 2,342

†These Departments are manned by "contributed" as against "University appointed" teachers.

NUMBER OF SENIOR AND JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWS
AND RESEARCH SCHOLARS

Department	No. of Senior Research Fellows	No. of Junior Research Fellows	No. of Research Scholars
Archaeology	—	—	1
Botany	—	3	—
Chemistry	1	4	3
Linguistics	—	—	2
Marathi	—	—	1
Mathematics and Statistics	—	3	1
Physics	—	3	—
Politics	—	—	1
Psychology	1	1	—
Zoology	1	4	2

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Botany	Mahable, T.S., B.A., M.Sc., Ph.D., FNI.
Chemistry	Kulkarni-Jatkar, S.K., D.Sc., F.R.C.S., FIP.
Experimental Psychology	Kothurkar, V.K., M.A., Bom., B.A. Camb. (Reader).
French	Sohoni, Y.K., B.A., B.Sc. (Lectr.).
Geography	Gananathan, V.S., M.A., Madr. & Syr. (Reader).
German	Jankowsky, K., Ph.D. (Lectr.).
Hindi	Bhagirath Mishra, M.A., Ph.D.
Linguistics	Kulkarni, E.D., M.A., Ph.D. (Reader).
Marathi	Tulpule, S.G., M.A., Ph.D. Bom.
Mathematics	Huzurbazar, V.S., M.A., Ph.D. Camb., FNI. Madhav Rao, B.S., D.Sc., F.B.I.
Physics	Chiplonkar, M.W., D.Sc.
Politics	Garde, D.K., M.A., D.Litt.
Sanskrit	Dandekar, R.N., M.A., Bom., Ph.D. Berl.
Zoology	Karandikar, K.R., M.Sc., Ph.D.

COLLEGES PROVIDING POST-GRADUATE COURSES

- †1. Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar.
- *2. Armed Forces' Medical College, Poona.
- *3. B.J. Medical College, Poona.
- *4. College of Engineering, Poona.
- †5. Dayanand College, Sholapur.
6. H.P.T. College, Nasik.
7. M.J. College of Arts and Science, Jalgaon.
8. Pratap College, Amalner.
- †*9. Rajaram College, Kolhapur.
- †10. Willington College, Sangli.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES

- †1. B.M. College of Commerce, Poona.
- †2. Law College, Poona.
3. Tilak College of Education, Poona.

CONSTITUENT RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS

1. The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.
2. The Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona.
3. G.K. Institute of Rural Education, Gargoti.
4. The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.

*Government Colleges.

†Some data for these colleges are given separately.

AHMEDNAGAR COLLEGE, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra State.

Affiliated College

Founded 1947

Courses: B.A., M.A. (English, Marathi, Sanskrit).

B.Sc., M.Sc. (Biochemistry)

Ph.D.

Enrolment: 1,034 (Bachelor's 984; Master's 45; Ph.D.'s 5).

Teaching Staff: 59

Library: 18,000

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-1961
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Biochemistry	...	1	4	2	1	2	1
Economics	220	15	—	5	—	1	—
English	237	1	—	6	—	2	—
Politics	24	27	—	3	1	1	—

B.M. COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Poona, Maharashtra State.

Constituent College.

Founded 1943

Courses: B. Com., M.Com.

Enrolment: 384 (Bachelor's 330, Master's 54)

Teaching Staff: 34

Library: 15,800.

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-1961
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Commerce	330	54	—	34	2	—	—

DAYANAND COLLEGE, Sholapur, Maharashtra State. Founded 1940

Affiliated College

Courses: B.A., M.A. (Ardmagadhi, Economics, English, Hindi, History, Marathi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu).

B.Sc.

Ph.D.

Enrolment: 757 (Bachelor's 507; Master's 90)

Teaching Staff: 17

Library: 24,000.

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-1961
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Economics	205	38	—	4	—	—	—
English	330	2	—	7	—	—	—
Hindi	115	15	—	4	—	—	—
Marathi	85	10	—	3	—	—	—
Politics	112	25	—	5	1	—	—

LAW COLLEGE, Poona, Maharashtra State.

Founded 1924

Affiliated College

Courses: LL.B., LL.M., Ph.D.

Enrolment: 326 (Bachelor's 300; Master's 25; Ph.D. 1).

Teaching Staff: 7

Library: 15,000

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-1961
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Law	300	25	1	7	1	—	—

RAJARAM COLLEGE, Kolhapur, Maharashtra State. Founded 1880

Affiliated College

Courses: B.A., M.A. (Ardhamagadhi, Economics, English, History, Kannada, Marathi, Mathematics, Philosophy, Sanskrit).
B.Sc., M.Sc. (Chemistry & Mathematics).

Enrolment: 1,273 (Bachelor's 481; Master's 146).

Teaching Staff: 67

Library: 49,000.

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-1961
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Economics	172	53	—	5	2	—	—
English	222	31	—	7	—	—	—
Hindi	103	28	—	3	1	—	—
History	31	25	—	3	—	—	—
Marathi	59	27	—	3	—	—	—
Mathematics	75	7	—	5	—	—	—
Philosophy	15	2	—	3	—	—	—
Politics	36	18	—	2	—	—	—
Sanskrit	20	24	—	2	1	—	—
Sociology	66	18	—	1	1	—	—

WILLINGTON COLLEGE, Sangli, Maharashtra State. Founded 1919.

Affiliated College

Courses: B.A., M.A. (Ardhamagadhi, English, Kannada, Marathi, Mathematics and Sanskrit).
B.Sc., M.Sc. (Maths.)
Ph.D.

Enrolment: ...

Teaching Staff: 5

Library: ...

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-1961
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
English	510	10	—	5	—	—	—

University of Rajasthan

The University of Rajasthan with its departments and library, hitherto housed in rented premises, has moved to newly constructed buildings of its own in Jaipur and is rapidly developing. The Birla Engineering College at Pilani, an institution affiliated to the University of Rajasthan, is known for its good work. Among its primary departments may be mentioned the departments of Economics and Sociology.

Name and Address	RAJASTHAN UNIVERSITY, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
Founded	1947
Type	Teaching and Affiliating. Co-educational.
Faculties	Arts, Science, Commerce, Education, Engineering and Technology, Law, Medi- cine and Pharmaceutics.
Medium of Examination	English or Hindi for B.A., B.Sc. (Home Science), M.A. (except M.A. in Mathe- matics), B.Com., M.Com., B.Ed., M.Ed.; English in others.
Number of University Teaching Departments	18 (Except for Department of Foreign Languages and Library Science, teaching in these departments is confined to post- graduate and research levels. These Departments are located in three different cities, Udaipur, Jodhpur and Jaipur).
Number of Affiliated Colleges	4 University Colleges. 66 (18 of these offer courses at post- graduate and research level).
Total Student Enrolment	30,960
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	...
University Teaching Staff	2,520
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:15.2
University Library	72,011

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff		Number of Ph.D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61.
			Master's level	Post-Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	
Botany	1960	M.Sc., Ph.D.	11	6	4	4	—
Chemistry	1960	—do—	32	—	6	6	—
Economics & Public Administration	1949	M.A., Ph.D.	154	4	11	—	—
English	1961	—do—	105	—	5	—	—
Foreign Languages	1960	Cert. & Dip. Course in Russian	26	—	1	—	—
		French	38	—	1	—	—
		German	35	—	1	—	—
Geology	1950	M.Sc., Ph.D.	29	2	5	3	—
Hindi	1961	M.A., Ph.D.	47	5	4	—	—
History	1953	—do—	28	5	3	2	1
Law	1947	LL.B., LL.M.	242	—	14	—	—
		Labour Law	32	—	5	—	—
Library Science	1960	Cert. in Lib.Sc.	32	—	6	—	—
		Dip. Course in Lib. Science.	41	—	—	—	—
Mathematics	1960	M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D.	44	6	7	3	—
Philosophy	1950	M.A., Ph.D.	19	7	6	—	1
Physics	1960	M.Sc., Ph.D.	28	5	5	2	—
Political Science	1961	M.A., Ph.D.	65	6	—	—	—
Sanskrit	1961	—do—	16	—	3	—	—

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff		Number of Ph.D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	
Sociology	1961	M.A., Ph.D.	69	3	3	—	—
Statistics	1961	—do—	35	1	5	—	—
Zoology	1960	M.Sc., Ph.D.	16	3	6	3	—

Total number of students taking final Bachelor's examination
(B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.) 6,586

First Division 43

Second Division 958

Third Division 1,874

Failed 3,711

NUMBER OF SENIOR AND JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWS AND RESEARCH SCHOLARS

Department	No. of Senior Research Fellows	No. of Junior Research Fellows	No. of Reserch Scholars
Botany	—	—	7
Chemistry	—	—	6
Economics	—	—	2
Geology	—	—	4
Hindi	—	—	4
History	—	—	10
Mathematics	—	—	6
Philosophy	—	—	8
Physics	—	—	1
Political Science	—	—	4
Sanskrit	—	—	7
Zoology	—	—	2

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and Other Professors
Botany	Subramanian, C.V., M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc.
Chemistry	Gaur, J.N., M.Sc., Ph.D., (Reader).
Economics and Public Administration	Mathur, M.V., M.A., B.Com. Alld., M.P.A. Harv.
French	Roy, Mrs. J.M. (Lectr.).
Geology	Rode, K.P., M.Sc., Ph.D. Zur.
History	Sharma, M.L., M.A., D.Litt.
German	Suga, Mrs. Ruth, D.Phil. (Lectr.).
Law	Sharma, G.S., M.A., LL.M, J.S.D. Yale. (Principal).
Library Science	Mathur, S.N., B.A. (Asst. Librarian).
Mathematics	Patni, G.C., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Reader).
Philosophy	Raju, P.T., M.A., Ph.D. Date, V.H., M.A., Ph.D. (Lectr.).
Physical Education	Mukerji, J., B.A. (Director).
Physics	Soonawala, M.F., M.Sc.
Zoology	Ramaswami, L.S., D.Sc., F.N.I.

COLLEGES PROVIDING UPTO POST-GRADUATE COURSES

1. Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Banasthali.
2. Basic Teacher's Training College, Gandhi Vidya Mandir, Sardarshahr.
- †3. Birla College of Arts, Pilani.
- †4. Birla College of Science, Commerce, & Pharmacy, Pilani.
5. Birla Engineering College, Pilani.
- †6. Dayanand College, Ajmer.
- *†7. Dungar College, Bikaner.
- *†8. Government College, Ajmer.
- *9. Government College, Kota.
- *10. M.B. College, Udaipur.
- *11. S.D. Government College, Meawar.
12. Seth G.B. Podar College, Nawalgarh.
- *13. S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur.
14. Udaipur School of Social Work, Udaipur.
15. Vidaya Bhawan Govind Ram Seksaria Teacher's College, Udaipur.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGES

1. University Law College, Jaipur.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES

1. Commerce College, Jaipur.
-

*Government Colleges.

†Some data for these Colleges are given separately.

HIRLA ARTS COLLEGE, Pilani, Rajasthan

Founded 1929

Affiliated college

Courses : B.A.

M.A. (Economics, English, Hindi, History, Mathematics,
Political Science, Sanskrit).

Ph.D.

Enrolment : 311 (Bachelor's 240; Master's 66; Post-Master's 5).

Teaching Staff : 30

Library : 65,000

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-61
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D-qualifications	With foreign training	
Economics	84	14	...	5	4	1	—
English	24	15	...	7	1	1	—
Hindi	25	18	5	4	1	—	—
History	6	2	...	4	1	1	—
Philosophy	30	3	...	3	1	1	—
Political Science]	22	16	...	4	1	—	—
Sanskrit	4	1	...	3	—	—	—

BIRLA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, COMMERCE AND PHARMACY,

Pilani, Rajasthan.

Founded 1929

Affiliated College

Courses : B.Sc.

M.Sc. (Botany, Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics, Zoology).

B. Com., M. Com.

I. Pharm., B. Pharm.

Ph.D.

Enrolment : 473 (Bachelor's 336; Master's 124; Post-Master's 13).

Teaching Staff : 73

Library : 60,700

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-1961
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total Number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Botany	46	23	3	6	5	—	4
Chemistry	207	23	4	12	5	1	—
Commerce	129	15	...	11	1	—	2
Mathematics	161	16	1	8	4	2	3
Physics	181	27	2	11	4	3	4
Zoology	46	20	3	6	4	2	2

DAYANAND COLLEGE, Ajmer, Rajasthan.

Founded 1942

Affiliated college

Courses : B.A.

M.A. (History, Political Science, Sociology).

B.Sc. (Agriculture)

B.Com., M.Com.

Enrolment : 380 (Bachelor's 238; Master's 142).

Teaching Staff : 53

Library : 13,500

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-61
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Commerce	198	53	...	8	—	—	—
History	54	13	...	3	—	—	—
Political Science	230	21	...	3	—	—	—
Sociology	240	55	...	2	—	—	—

DUNGAR COLLEGE, Bikaner, Rajasthan.

Founded 1928

Affiliated college

Courses : B.A.

M.A. (Economics, English, Hindi, History, Mathematics,
Philosophy, Sanskrit).

B.Sc.

M.Sc. (Mathematics)

LL.B.

Ph.D.

Enrolment : 810 (Pre-University 288; Bachelor's 464, including
LL.B. 70; Master's 82; Post-Master's 5).

Teaching Staff : 51

Library : 24,100

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-1961
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph. D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Economics	40	21	...	3	—	—	—
English	...	16	...	7	—	1	—
Hindi	31	15	...	15	2	—	—
History	30	6	...	3	—	—	—
Mathematics	133	24	1	4	1	1	—
Sanskrit	8	4	...	3	1	—	2

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, Ajmer, Rajasthan.

Founded 1868

Affiliated college

Courses : B.A.

M.A. (Economics, English, Hindi, History, Mathematics,
Political Science, Sanskrit).

B.Sc.

M.Sc. (Botany, Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics, Zoology).

B.Com., M.Com.

LL.B.

Ph.D.

Enrolment : ...

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			Number of doctorate degrees conferred during 1958-1961
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Chemistry	405	27	5	14	1	—	3
Physics	...	25	1	10	1	1	—
Political Science	110	15	4	—	—	—	...

Ranchi University

This is one of the most recently started universities in India; most of its colleges were formerly part of Bihar University. It has the usual departments and degrees. Its department of engineering is better known than other departments.

Name and Address	RANCHI UNIVERSITY, Ranchi, Bihar.
Founded	1960
Type	Teaching and Affiliating. Co-educational.
Faculties	Arts, Science, Commerce, Agriculture, Engineering, Law, Mines & Technology, Medicine.
Medium of Examination	Hindi in undergraduate (Arts, Science, Commerce); English in others.
Number of University Teaching Departments	12 (Only post-graduate courses). 1 Constituent college.
Number of Affiliated Colleges	23
Total Student Enrolment	18,142
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	...
University Teaching Staff	902
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:20.1
University Library	...

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching staff			Number of Ph.Ds. conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post-Master's Research level	Total Number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Anthropology	...	M.A., Ph.D.	48	5	5	1	1	—
Botany	1955	M.Sc., Ph.D.	25	2	4	1	1	—
Chemistry	1958	—do—	25	—	4	3	2	—
English	1959	M.A., Ph.D.	67	4	4	1	—	—
Geography	1954	—do—	56	—	4	1	1	—
Hindi	1951	—do—	48	5	3	—	—	—
History	1951	—do—	52	6	4	2	—	—
Philosophy	1957	—do—	63	—	5	—	—	—
Physics	1958	M.Sc., Ph.D.	21	—	6	1	1	—
Economics	1961	M.A., Ph.D.	24	2	4	—	—	—
Political Science	1954	M.A., Ph.D.	80	2	3	—	1	—
Zoology	1955	M.Sc., Ph.D.	16	4	5	—	—	—

Total number of students taking final Bachelor's examination

(B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.)

3,258

First Division
Second Division
Third Division
Failed

} No. passed 1,779

1,479

(There are no divisions at the Bachelor's level.)

Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth

This is a university in a rural setting, its purpose being to help to accelerate the process of regeneration of villages by the application of modern arts, sciences and technology to rural requirements. Another distinct feature of the University is that its Act specifies Hindi as the medium of instruction. However, Gujarati and English are also used at the preparatory and post-preparatory stages respectively. All the colleges are located at Vallabh Vidyanagar, Anand, giving the University a residential character.

Name and Address	SARDAR VALLABHBHAI VIDYA- PEETH, Vallabh Vidyanagar, District Kaira, Gujarat State.
Founded	1955
Type	Teaching and Affiliating. Co-educational.
Faculties	Arts, Science, Agriculture, Commerce, Technology including Engineering.
Medium of Examination	Hindi with option to use Gujarati or English.
Number of University	13
Teaching Departments	1 University College.
Number of Affiliated Colleges	7
Total Student Enrolment	5,686 (1962-63 information).
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	368
University Teaching Staff	37
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:10
University Library	26,101

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph.D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post-Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Botany	1958	M.Sc., Ph.D.	24	4	3	—	—	1
Chemistry	1958	—do—	46	5	10	2	2	—
Commerce	1958	M.Com.	32	—	2	—	—	—
Economics	1958	M.A., Ph.D.	49	12	4	1	—	—
Education	1960	B.Ed., M.Ed., T.D., Ph.D.	12	6	10	—	—	—
English	1958	M.A.	9	—	2	—	—	—
Gujarati	1958	M.A., Ph.D.	10	4	2	—	—	—
Hindi	1958	—do—	25	18	3	1	—	—
History	1958	—do—	19	1	1	1	—	—
Mathematics	1958	M.A., M.Sc.	24	—	5	—	—	—
Philosophy	1958	M.A.	5	—	2	—	—	—
Physics	1958	M.Sc., Ph.D.	24	4	4	—	2	—
Politics	1958	M.A.	4	—	1	1	—	—
Sanskrit	1958	M.A., Ph.D.	7	—	2	1	—	—

Total number of students taking final Bachelor's examination

(B.A., B.Sc., B. Com.) 326

First Division 12

Second Division 52

Third Division 172

Failed 90

NUMBER OF SENIOR AND JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWS AND RESEARCH SCHOLARS

Department	No. of Senior Research Fellows	No. of Junior Research Fellows	No. of Research Scholars
Botany	—	—	2
Chemistry	—	—	2
Economics	—	—	1
Physics	—	—	2

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Botany	Raghavan, T.S., M.A. Madr., Ph.D. Lond.
Chemistry	Patel, R.D., M.Sc., Bom., Ph.D. Liv.
Commerce	... Beri, G.C., M.Com. Agra, Ph.D. Lond. (Reader).
Economics	Amin, R.K., M.A., Bom., M.Sc. Lond.
Education (S.T.T. College)	Patel, I.J., M.A., B.T. Bom. (Principal).
English	Dave, R.A., M.A. Bom. (Reader).
French and German	Jadhav, G.M., BA. London.
Gujarati	Patel, J.K., M.A., B.T. Bom. (Reader).
Hindi	Pant, M.B., M.A., B.T. Bom.
History	Tiwari, A.R.G., M.A., LL.B. Agra, Ph.D. Poona (Reader).
Mathematics	... Prof. Hed. of the Deptt. Patel, D.M., B.Sc., Lond. (Reader).
Philosophy	... Reader. Bharappa, S.H., M.A., Mys. (Lectr.).
Physics	... Prof. Joshi, M.S., M.Sc. Bom., Ph.D. Lond. (Reader).
Political Science	Kshirsagar, S.K., M.A. Bom., Ph.D. (Reader).
Sanskrit	Kapadia, B.H., M.A. Ph.D., Bom. (Reader).

COLLEGES PROVIDING POST-GRADUATE COURSES

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES

1. Bansilal Amritlal College of Agriculture, Anand.
2. The Birla Vishvakarma Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar.

Saugar University

This University was established under the will of an Indian philanthropist in his home town. A large area on a hill outside of Saugar has been given to the University for its development. Unfortunately, Saugar is rather inaccessible by either rail or air and this has handicapped the University's development. It is doing good work in geology under an outstanding professor in the subject. It has the usual departments and degrees.

Name and Address	SAUGAR UNIVERSITY, Saugar, Madhya Pradesh.
Founded	1946
Type	Teaching and Affiliating. Co-educational.
Faculties	Arts (includes Commerce), Science, Education, Engineering and Technology, Law.
Medium of Examination	English and Hindi in M.A., M.Sc., M.Com., B.T. and M.Ed.; Hindi in B.A., B. Com., B.Sc.
Number of University Teaching Departments	26
Number of Affiliated Colleges	45
Total Student Enrolment	16,417
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	2,132
University Teaching Staff	126
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:13.5
University Library	69,073

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph.D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology	1951	M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.	15	15	5	2	—	—
Anthropology	1954	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., M.Sc. Ph.D., D.Sc.	21	20	5	2	1	1
Botany	1946	B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.	21	7	8	6	—	2
Chemistry	1946	—do—	52	12	16	9	3	7
Commerce	1948	B.Com., M. Com., Ph.D. D.Litt.	73	3	6	3	1	5
Criminology & Forensic Science	1959	B.A., B.Sc., M.A.	12	—	4	2	—	—
Economics	1946	B.A., M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.	83	—	7	1	1	1
English & Other European Languages	1946	B.A., M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., Dip. in French & German	47	—	9	4	1	—
Geography	1953	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Litt.	27	9	5	3	1	1
Geology	1946	B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.	7	—	5	2	—	—
Applied Geology	1956	M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.	51	6	5	1	1	1
Hindi	1946	B.A., M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., Dip. in Hindi	30	72	10	7	—	9

[illegible]

NUMBER OF RESEARCH SCHOLARS

Department	No. of Research Scholars
Ancient Indian History & Culture	18
Anthropology	13
Botany	9
Chemistry	12
Commerce	20
Economics	34
Geography	4
Geology	2
Applied Geology	8
Hindi	56
History	15
Mathematics	8
Philology & Linguistics	3
Philosophy & Psychology	19
Physics	14
Political Science	24
Pharmacy	1
Sanskrit	20
Zoology	8

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and Other Professors
Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology	Bajpai, K.D., M.A. Ban. (Asst. Prof.)
Anthropology	Dube, S.C., M.A., Ph.D. Nag.
Botany	Saksena, S.B., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Reader).
Chemistry	Bhattacharya, A.K., D.Sc. Alld., F.R.I.C.
Commerce	Sahay, G., M.A., Ph.D. Lond. (Reader.)
Criminology and Forensic Science	Bhutt, Justice G.P., B.Sc., LL.B.
Economics	Misra, J.N., M.Sc., Lond. (Reader.)
English	Swaminathan, S.R., B.A., Madr., D.Phil., Oxon.
French & German	... Asst. Prof.
Geography	Muzaffar Ali, M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D. Lond., F.N.I.
Geology	Chiplonkar, G. W., D.Sc. Ban. (Reader).
Geology, Applied	West, W.D., M.A. Sc.D. Camb., F.N.I.
Hindi	Bajpeyi, N.D., M.A. Ban.
History	Gupta, H.L., M.A., D.Phil. Alld. (Reader).
Indo-Iranian Studies	Saksena, B.R., M.A., D.Litt. Alld.
Law	Bhutt, Justice G.P., B.Sc., LL.B.
Marathi	Adoni, D.L., M.A. Nag. (Asst. Prof.).
Mathematics	Misra, M.L., M.A., D.Sc. Alld.
Persian	Amar, V.B., M.A., Munshi Fazil Panj. (Hon. Asst. Prof.).
Pharmacy	Sharma, S.N., M.Pharm, Ph.D. Manc. (Reader).
Philology and Linguistics	Saksena, B.R., M.A., D.Litt. Alld.
Philosophy and Psychology	Awasthi, C.S., M.A. Ban., LL.B. (Asst. Prof.).
Physics	Bhawalkar, D.R., M.Sc., Ph.D. Lond.
Political Science	Sharma, M.P., M.A., D.Litt., Alld.
Sanskrit	Upadhyaya, R., M.A., D.Phil. Alld. (Reader).
Urdu	Amar, V.B., M.A., Munshi Fazil Panj. (Hon. Asst. Prof.).
Zoology	Srivastava, D.S., M.Sc., Ph.D. Belf.

COLLEGES PROVIDING UPTO POST-GRADUATE COURSES

-
- †1. Chattisgarh College, Raipur
- *2. College of Science, Raipur.
- *3. Government Agriculture College, Rewa.
- *4. Government D.S.V. Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Raipur.
- *5. Government Post-Graduate Basic Training College, Bilaspur.
- *6. Government Post-Graduate Basic Training College, Khandwa.
- *7. Government Post-Graduate Basic Training College, Raipur.
- *8. Government Post-Graduate Basic Training College, Rewa.
- *9. Government Post-Graduate Basic Training College, Sagar.
- *10. Maharaja, College, Chhatarpur.
- *11. Thakur Ranmat Singh College, Rewa.
-

*Government colleges.

†Some data for this college are given separately.

CHHATTISGARH COLLEGE, Raipur, Madhya Pradesh. Founded 1938
Affiliated college

Courses : B.A.
M.A. (Political Science)
B.Com.

Enrolment : 209 (Bachelor's 160; Master's 49)

Teaching Staff: 17

Library : 4,500

Department	Enrolment			Teaching Staff			
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total number	With Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Political Science	127	49	—	3	—	—	—

Sri Venkateswara University

This University derives its name from the deity Lord Venkateswara near whose shrine it is located. Though it was established originally in 1954 as a teaching and residential university, it now is affiliating also with jurisdiction extending over five districts in Andhra Pradesh. The S.V. Oriental College at Tirupati (affiliated to this University) is known for its good work in Sanskrit.

Name and Address	SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh.
Founded	1954
Type	Teaching and Affiliating. Co-educational.
Faculties	Arts, Science, Agriculture, Commerce, Engineering, Fine Arts, Medicine, Oriental Learning, Teaching, Veterinary Science.
Medium of Examination	English
Number of University Teaching Departments	... 2 University Colleges.
Number of Affiliated Colleges	17 4 Oriental Colleges.
Total Student Enrolment	9,280
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	...
University Teaching Staff	...
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:8.83
University Library	46,993

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff		
			Master's level	Post-Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training
Botany	1958	B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D.	22	1	8	4	3
Chemistry	1954	B.Sc., B.Sc. (Spl.), M.Sc., Ph.D.	25	—	20	5	2
Economics	1954	B.A., B.A. (Spl.), M.A., Ph.D.	55	6	12	5	1
English	1958	B.A., B.A. (Spl.), M.A.	27	—	10	2	1
Geology	1958	B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D.	18	—	5	2	—
Hindi	1958	B.A., B.A. (Spl.), M.A. Ph.D.	25	1	6	5	—
History	1958	—do—	20	—	8	5	1
Mathematics	1954	B.A., B.Sc., B.Sc. (Spl.), M.Sc., Ph.D.	31	2	14	2	1
Philosophy	1954	B.A., B.A. (Spl.), M.A., Ph.D.	6	1	6	4	2
Physics	1954	B.Sc., B.Sc. (Spl.), M.Sc., Ph.D.	25	1	16	7	3
Psychology	1958	B.A., B.A. (Spl.), M.A., Ph.D.	17	—	8	—	—

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph.D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post-Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph. D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Sanskrit	1958	B.A., M.A., Ph.D.	3	—	5	3	1	...
Telugu	1958	B.A., B.A. (Spl.), M.A., Ph.D.	24	1	7	2	1	...
Urdu & Arabic	1958	B.A., M.A., Ph.D.	3	1	4	2	1	...
Zoology	1954	B.Sc., B.Sc. (Spl.), M.Sc., Ph.D.	25	4	12	4	3	1

Total number of students taking final Bachelor's examination

(B.A. B.Sc., B.Com.) 1,068

First Division 67

Second Division 30

Third Division 287

Failed 684

NUMBER OF SENIOR AND JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWS AND RESEARCH SCHOLARS

Department	No. of Senior Research Fellows	No. of Junior Research Fellows	No of Research Scholars
Botany	—	—	1
Chemistry	—	—	2
Economics	—	—	2
Mathematics	—	—	2
Philosophy	—	1	—
Zoology	1	1	4

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and Other Professors
<i>University College of Arts and Science</i>	
<i>Principal</i> —Prof. T.A. Purushottam, M.A., Madr., Ph.D. Lond.	
Arabic, Persian and Urdu	Ahmed, R.U., M.A., Ph.D. Alig. (Lectr.).
Botany	Rao, I.M., D.Sc., Dip. German Madr.
Chemistry	Neelkantam, K, D.I.C., M.A., Ph.D.
Economics	Warriar, E.K., M.A. Madr., M.Sc. Lond.
English	Rama Sarma, M.V., M.A., Ph.D. Wales.
Geology	Chakrapani Naidu, M.G., M.Sc., Ph.D. Mys.
Hindi	Singh, V.P., M.A. Agra, Ph.D. Alig.
History	Rama Rao, M., M.A., Ph.D., B.Ed.
Mathematics	Banerjee, D.P., D.Sc. Dacca.
Philosophy	Purushottam, T.A., M.A. Madr., Ph.D. Lond. (Principal of the University College).
Physics	Ramachandra Rao., S., M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.I.P., F.N.I.
Psychology	Parathasarathy, S., M.A., Dip. Anthropol., Madr.
Sanskrit	Srikrishna Sarma, E.R., M.A. Madr., Ph.D. Marburg. (Reader).
Telugu	Lakshminarayana Rao., B., M.A., B.Ed., (Reader).
Zoology	Pam̐papathi Rao., K., Ph.D., Dip. German Madr.

*University College of Engineering**Sp. Officer*—G. Ramakrishnan, B.E., M.Sc. Mich.

Civil Engineering	Pratapa Mowli, P., M.E. Calc. (Reader).
Electrical Engineering	Malaviya, K.K., B.Sc., Ban. (Lectr.).
Mechanical Engineering	Ramakrishnan, G., B.E., M.Sc., Mich. (Prof. Sp. Officer).

COLLEGES PROVIDING POST-GRADUATE COURSES

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

1. Sri Venkateswara University College, Tirupati.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE

1. Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool.
-

S.N.D.T. Women's University

Originally founded in 1916 by Dr. D. K. Karve, the eminent social reformer and educationist, the University was granted statutory recognition in 1951. The distinctive features of this University are that it concerned with the education of women (courses of study include such subjects as home economics, drawing, painting and nursing) and that all teaching work is carried on in Gujarati and Marathi.

Name and Address	S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay, Maharashtra.
Founded	1951
Type	Teaching and Affiliating.
Faculties	Arts
Medium of Examination	Marathi (and English under special circumstances).
Number of University Teaching Departments	3 Constituent colleges
Number of Affiliated Colleges	7
Total Student Enrolment	3,253
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	...
University Teaching Staff	...
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:16.8
University Library	31,848

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff	
			Master's level	Post-Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications
English	1931	B.A., M.A.	11	...	11	...
Gujarati	1931	—do—	36	...	4	1
Marathi	1931	—do—	14	...	4	...
Hindi	1931	—do—	20	...	5	...
Sanskrit	1931	—do—	6	...	4	1
Sociology	1931	—do—	49	...	4	2

UNIVERSITY COLLEGES

Name of the Colleges	Principals
P.V.D.T. College of Education for Women, Bombay	Mehta, Shakuntala Mrs., M.S.
S. N. D.T. College for Women, Bombay	Pathak, Das., M.A.
S.N.D.T. College for Women, Poona.	Bal, Mrs. Sharayu, G., M.A. B.T.Ph.D.

COLLEGES PROVIDING POST-GRADUATE COURSES

1. Maharani Chinnabai Mahila Pathshala, Baroda.
2. S.L.U. College for Women, Ahmedabad.
3. Shree Mahila College, Bhavnagar.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGES

1. College of Home Science, Bombay.
2. P.V.D.T. College for Education for Women, Bombay.
3. S.N.D.T. College for Women, Poona.
4. S.N.D.T. College for Women, Bombay.

Utkal University

Utkal University has been temporarily located at Ravenshaw College in Cuttack, while a new campus is being built at Bhubaneswar which is the new State capital. Part of the University has now moved to Bhubaneswar. This is the only university in Orissa State and is affiliating. The World University Service Branch, which helps indigent students, is located here.

Name and Address	UTKAL UNIVERSITY, Vani Vihar, Bhubaneswar, Orissa.
Founded	1943
Type	Teaching and Affiliating Co-educationa.
Faculties	Arts, Science, Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Engineering, Law, Medicine, Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry.
Medium of Examination	English
Number of University Teaching Departments	13
Number of Affiliated Colleges	41
Total Student Enrolment	16,442
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	1,233
University Teaching Staff	83
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:14.8
University Library	...

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph. D.s conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post-Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Anthropology	1958	M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D.	12	2	4	1	1	12. Ph.D degrees conferred by the University from 1958-61
Engineering	1956	B.Sc. (Engg.)	...	—	...	—	—	
Geology	1954	B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D.	23	—	8	2	1	
History	1959	M.A., Ph.D.	96	6	4	1	1	
Law	1949	LL.B.	...	—	...	—	...	
Philosophy	1957	M.A., Ph.D.	23	—	3	2	1	
Politics	1958	M.A., Ph.D.	85	5	4	1	—	
Psychology	1958	M.A., Ph.D.	21	1	5	2	1	
Rural Economics & Sociology	1956	Diploma & Ph.D.	9	5	4	2	2	
Sanskrit	1957	M.A., Ph.D.	16	1	4	1	—	
Statistics	1958	M.A., M.Sc.	26	—	4	—	—	
Zoology	1960	M.Sc.	15	—	3	2	—	

Total number of students taking final Bachelor's examination

(B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.) 3,114

First Division 44

Second Division 447

Third Division 1,481

Failed 1,142

NUMBER OF RESEARCH SCHOLARS

Department	No. of Research Scholars
Anthropology	1
History	2
Philosophy	1
Psychology	1
Rural Economics and Sociology	3
Sanskrit	1

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and Other Professors
Anthropology	Aiyappan, A., M.A., Ph.D. Lond.
Geology	Dey, A.K., D.I.C., Ph.D. Lond.
History	Das, M.N., M.A., Ph.D. Lond. (Reader)
Modern European Languages	Sinha Ray, P., Dip. Sc. Cal., M.A.; Dip. French (Lectr.-in-charge).
Philosophy	Misra, G., M.A., Ph.D. Lond.
Political Science	Rao, K.V., M.A., D. Litt. (Reader)
Psychology	Rath, R., M.A., Ph.D. Lond.
Rural Economics & Sociology	Misra, B., M.A., Ph.D. Lond.
Sanskrit	Pradhan, P., M.A.
Sanskrit	Pradhan, P., M.A.
Statistics	Das, S.C., M.A.
Zoology	Behura, B., M.Sc., Ph.D. Lond.

Madhusudan Law College, Cuttack

Law	Murthy, K., Satyanarayan, B.A. Madr. & And., M.L. Madr.
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University College of Engineering, Sambalpur

Principal :	Prasad, B., B.Sc. Manc., M.Sc. B.L., M.I.E. (India).
Chemical Engineering	Pani, S., M.Sc. Ph.D., Lond. (Reader).
Civil Engineering	Behera, B., M.Sc. Iowa, M.I.E.
Mathematics	Panda, J.N., M.Sc. (Reader).
Mechanical Engineering	Mohapatra, B., M.Sc. Tor., B.E. (Reader).
Physics	Banerjee, B.B., M.Sc. Calc. (Reader).

COLLEGES PROVIDING UPTO POST-GRADUATE COURSES

GOVERNMENT COLLEGES

1. Radhanath Training College, Cuttack.
 2. Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
 3. Sri Ram Chandra Bhanja Medical College, Cuttack.
 4. Utkal Krushi Mahavidyalaya, Bhubaneshwar.
-

Vikram University

Ujjain, where the Vikram University is located, is an ancient seat of learning. The University came into existence in 1957, affiliating all the colleges in the former Madhya Bharat area which were till then affiliated to Agra University. It has several well-known colleges in Indore, Bhopal, and Gwalior, but the physical as well as intellectual needs of this young university have yet to be fully met.

Name and Address	VIKRAM UNIVERSITY, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh.
Founded	1957
Type	Teaching and Affiliating. Co-educational.
Faculties	Arts, Science, Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Engineering, Law, Medicine, Physical Education, Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry.
Medium of Examination	English and Hindi.
Number of University Teaching Departments	8 (1 University College.)
Number of Affiliated Colleges	56
Total Student Enrolment	20,975
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	...
University Teaching Staff	96
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:16.2
University Library	...

Department	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff	
			Master's level	Post-Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications

University School of Studies

Ancient Indian History & Culture	1961	M.A.	6	...	3	2
Botany	1960	M.Sc.	25	...	3	2
Chemistry	1960	—do—	50	2	2	2
Geology	1960	—do—	26	...	5	1
Mathematics & Statistics	1960	—do—	27	...	4	1
Physics	1960	—do—	39	...	3	2
Zoology	1960	—do—	28	1	4	2

Departments at Madhav College, Ujjain

Chemistry	B.Sc., M.Sc.	13	—	10	—
Economics	B.A., M.A.	73	2	4	...
English	—do—	28	1	8	...
Hindi	B.A., M.A.	7	14	4	...
History	—do—	13	1	3	...
Mathematics	B.A., M.A.	3	—	3	...
Philosophy	—do—	7	4	4	...
Political Science	B.A., M.A.	24	1	4	...
Sanskrit	—do—	7	4	3	...

Total number of students taking final Bachelor's examination (B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.)—1962 info. 4,146

First Division	30
Second Division	851
Third Division	2,295
Pass	21
Failed	949

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Ancient Indian History and Culture	Gyani, S.D., M.A., Ph.D. (Reader).
Botany	Das, R.R., M.Sc. (Lectr.)
Chemistry	Bhagwat, W.V., D.Sc.
Geology	Chatterjee, S.C., D.Sc.
Library Science.	Banerjee, P.K., M.A., Dip. Lib. Sc. (Lectr.).
Mathematics and Statistics	Ramchandran, R., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Lectr.).
Physics	Dubey, V.S., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Reader).
Zoology	Swaroop, H., M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Phil.

COLLEGES PROVIDING POST-GRADUATE COURSES

-
- *1. College of Agriculture, Gwalior.
 - *2. Gajara Raja Medical College, Gwalior.
 - *3. Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal.
 - *4. Government Arts and Commerce College, Indore.
 - *5. Government Hamidia College of Arts and Commerce, Bhopal.
 - *6. Government Science College, Gwalior.
 - *7. Holkar College, Indore.
 8. Indore Christian College, Indore.
 9. Madhav. College, Ujjain.
 - *10. Maharani Laxmi Bai College of Arts and Commerce, Gwalior.
 - *11. Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Indore.
 - *12. Motilal Vigyan Mahavidyalaya, Bhopal.
 - *13. M.P. College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Mhow.
 - *14. P.G.B.T. College, Dewas.
 15. P.M.B. Gujrati College, Indore.
 - *16. Post-Graduate Basic Training College, Bhopal.
 - *17. Post-Graduate Basic Training College, Gwalior.
 - *18. Post-Graduate Basic Training College, Ujjain.
 - *19. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Agriculture College, Sehore.
 20. S.S.L. Jain College, Vidisha.
-

*Government colleges.

Visva-Bharati University

The great Indian poet Rabindranath Tagore was the moving spirit behind Visva-Bharati, established at Santiniketan in 1921. In 1951, Visva-Bharati was incorporated as a Central University by an act of the Indian Parliament. Poet Tagore sought to develop Visva-Bharati as an international centre at which the cultures of the East and West would meet in common fellowship. The University now functions like other universities with considerable emphasis on the humanities side. Simplicity of living is a practiced ideal. Its student enrolment is extremely limited notwithstanding the great personality with whom its establishment is associated. This University has a centre for Chinese and Tibetan studies and its department of Philosophy is well-known.

Name and Address	VISVA-BHARATI UNIVERSITY, P.O. Santiniketan, District Birbhum, West Bengal.
Founded	1951 (Previously established as Visva-Bharati in 1921 as a registered Society).
Type	Teaching and Residential. Co-educational. Unitary.
Faculties	...
Medium of Examination	Bengali or English for Preparatory Course; Bengali or Hindi for Intermediate; English, Hindi or Bengali for graduate and post-graduate courses.
Number of University Teaching Departments	6 University Colleges.
Number of Affiliated Colleges	...
Total Student Enrolment	536
Enrolment in University Teaching Departments	...
University Teaching Staff	...
Overall Teacher-Student Ratio	1:4.6
University Library	212,143

Departments	Established	Degrees offered	Enrolment		Teaching Staff			Number of Ph.Ds. conferred by the Department during 1958-61
			Master's level	Post-Master's Research level	Total number	Having Ph.D. qualifications	With foreign training	
Bengali	1951	M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.	13	8	7	1	—	2
Chinese	1951	Ph.D., D.Litt.	—	6	4	1	1	—
Economics	1951	M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.	16	3	6	1	—	1
English	1951	—do—	5	—	8	2	1	—
Hindi	1951	—do—	3	4	7	3	1	—
History and Indology	1951	—do—	12	6	6	1	—	3
Oriya	1954	—do—	5	—	2	1	—	1
Philosophy	1951	—do—	14	2	8	2	2	1
Sanskrit	1951	—do—	5	3	9	2	4	1

Total number of students taking final Bachelor's examination (B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.)

24

First Division

—

Second Division

22

Third Division

1

Failed

1

NUMBER OF SENIOR AND JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWS AND RESEARCH SCHOLARS

Department	No of Senior Research Fellows	No. of Junior Research Fellows	No. of Research Scholars
Ancient Indian History & Culture	—	—	6
Bengali	—	—	8
Chinese	—	—	6
Economics	—	—	2
Hindi	—	—	5
Philosophy	—	—	4
Sanskrit	—	—	2

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

Name of the Department	Heads of the Departments and other Professors
Arabic, Persian and Islamic Studies	Roy, N.B., M.A. (Reader).
Arts and Crafts	Dev Burman, D.K. (Reader).
Bengali and other Modern Indian Languages	Sen, P.C., M.A.
Chinese and Japanese	Tan Yun-Shan.
Economics and Politics	Mukerji, K., M.A., D.Phil. Calc.
Education	Sarkar, S.C., M.A., B.T. (Reader).
English and other Modern European Languages	... Prof. Ghose, S.K., M.A., D.Phil. Calc.
Hindi	Tomar, R.S., M.A., D.Phil. Alld.
History	Chatterjee, S., M.A., Ph.D.
Indo-Tibetan Studies	Aiyaswamy, N., Sastri Siromani (Reader).
Mathematics	Chatterji, K.C., M.A. (Lectr.).
Music, Classical	Wazalwar, V.V. (Lectr.).
Oriya	Pattanayak, D.P., M.A. (Lectr.).
Philosophy and Religion	Bhattacharya, K., M.A., Ph.D. Calc.
Rabindra Music and Dance	... Nair, P.H. (Lectr.).
Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit	Bhattacharya, S., M.A., Ph.D. Lond., D.Litt., Lille.
Science (including Geography)	Das, Gupta, P.C., M.Sc., Calc. (Lectr.).

COLLEGES PROVIDING UPTO POST-GRADUATE COURSE

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

1. Vidya-Bhavana.



Glossary

<i>Indian Term</i>	<i>American Term</i>
Chancellor	(No equivalent; honorary head of University).
Convocation	Commencement
Examination leave	Study period; no classes
External Examination or Public Examination	Final examination outside the control of department
Faculties	Schools
First Division	High grades: A
Graduate courses	Undergraduate program
Head	Chairman
Honours=a special course	Honors=very high marks
Hostel	Dormitory
Marks	Grades
M.A. by research (awarded degree for research; no courses)	(No equivalent)
Old Boys (Old Students)	Alumni
Papers	Courses
Pass out (verb)	Graduate (verb)
Private candidate (one who takes degree examination without attending classes)	(No equivalent)
Prospectus	Catalogue
Pro-Vice-Chancellor	(Assistant President)
Reader	Associate Professor
Revise	Review
Second division	B grades
Seat, get a	Admission
Senate (or Court)	General governing body—no equivalent
Syllabus	Curriculum or Course description
Syndicate	Executive body of University—similar to Board of Trustees
Test	Quiz
Third division	C/D grades
Vice-Chancellor	President



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